THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VIII—No. 142. PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1867. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

IN THE YOUNG AND RISING GENERATION, the vegetative powers of life are strong, but in a few years how often the pallid hue, the lacklustre eye, and emaciated form, and the impossibility of application to mental effort, show their baneful influence. It soon becomes evident to the observer that some depressing influence is checking the development of the body! In Females, the beautiful and wonderful period in which body and mind undergo so fascinating a change from child to woman, is looked for with anxiety, as the first symptom in which Nature is to show her saving power in diffusing the circulation, and visiting the cheek with the bloom of health. Alas! increase of appetite has grown by what it is fed on, and the energies of the system are prostrated, and the whole economy is deranged. Consumption is talked of; the powers of the body, too much enfeebled to give zest to healthful and rural exercise, thoughts are turned inward upon themselves. The parent's heart bleeds in anxiety, and fancies the grave but waiting for its victim.,

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,

FOR WEAKNESS,

Arising from Excesses or Early Indiscretion,

• Attended with the following symptoms:—

Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Power, Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing, General Weakness, Horror of Disease, Weak Nerves, Trembling, Dreadful Horror of Death, Night Sweats, Cold Feet, Wakefulness, Dimness of Vision,; Languor, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System, often Enormous Appetite with Dyspeptic Symptoms,

Ho) Hands, Flushing of the Body, Dryness of the Skin, Pallid Countenance and Eruptions on the Face, Pain in the Back, Heaviness of the Eyelids, frequedtly Black Spots Flying before the Eyes, with Temporary Suffusion and Loss of Sight, Want of Attention, Great Mobility Restlessness with Horror of Society.

Nothing is more desirable to such patients than solitude, and nothing they more dread for fear of themselves, no repose of manner, no earnestness, no speculation, but a hurried transition from one question to another.

These symptoms, if allowed to go on—which this medicine invariable removes—soon follow

LOSS OF POWER,

FATUITY, AND

EPILEPTIC FITS,

In one of which the patient may expire.

During the superintendence of Dr. Wilson, at the Bloomingdale Asylum, this sad result occurred to two patients. Reason had for a time left them, and both died of Epilepsy.

Who can say that those excesses are not frequently followed by those direful diseases

INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION!

The records of the INSANE ASYLUMS, and the melancholy deaths by CONSUMPTION, bear ample witness to the truth of these assertions. In lunatic asylums the most melancholy exhibition appears. The countenance is actually sodden and quite destitute—neither mirth nor grief ever visits it. Should a sound of the voice occur, it is rarely articulate.

"With woful measures, wan despair,
Low, sullen sounds his grief beguiled."

While we regret the existence of the above diseases symptoms, we are prepared to offer an invaluable [illegible] chemistry, for the removal of the consequences,

HELMBOLD'S

HIGHLY CONCENTRATED FLUID EXTRACT OF BUCHU.

There is no Tonic Like it!

This the anchor of hope to the surgeon and patient [illegible] this is the testimony of all who have used or prescribed it.

Sold by all the Druggists.

Price, $1·25 per bottle, or six bottles for $6·50, delivered to any address.

Principal Depot,

HELMBOLD'S

DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE,

No. 594 BROADWAY,

Metropolitan Hotel, New York.

Ask for Helmbold's. Take no other. Beware of Counterfeits.

FIRST EDITION

IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

Attempt to Blow Up the Clerkenwell Prison, London, and Release the Fenian Prisoners—A Barrel of Gunpowder Exploded at the Wall—An Immense Breach Made—Several Dwelling Houses Blown Down—Four Persons Killed and Over Forty Wounded—The Fenian Colonel Burke and Other Fenians in the Jail, but no Escape—Intense Excitement in London—Fear of an Outbreak in Liverpool., Etc. Etc. Etc.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, Dec. 13.—To-day, at the hour of four o'clock in the afternoon, three men, accompanied by a woman, were observed by persons passing at the moment to roll a barrel against the wall of the Clerkenwell Green prison, where Colonel Burke, who was arrested a short time since—charged with an active complicity in the Fenian riots in Manchester—and other Fenian prisoners are confined; some under remand from a magisterial examination in the Police Court, and others awaiting transmission to different towns for trial. The barrel was placed at the wall bounding the side of the prison yard in which persons confined in Clerkenwell are permitted to take exercise at the hour of 4 o'clock P. M. Soon after it was fixed in what may be called its position, an awful explosion, followed by most disastrous consequences, took place. The prison wall was blown down to a great extent, a gap almost one hundred feet wide having been made in its ruins. The dwelling houses situated on the line of street opposite to the prison were shattered, many of them being almost completely levelled to the earth. Two men, with a woman, who, it is supposed, are the parties who fixed the barrel, were immediately arrested, but the third man, who was seen to light the fuse which was applied to it, made his escape. None of the prisoners confined in the jail got out, as the term of their time of outdoor exercise had terminated, and they had been marched from the yard and locked up in their cells just before the explosion took place. The street opposite, which runs parallel to the prison, at the spot is narrow and built with houses three stories high. They are for the most part rented out in apartments of one or two rooms each. The inhabitants of the extensive suburban parish district of Clerkenwell are very poor. Twenty houses were almost utterly demolished and rendered untenantable by the crash. The city firemen were immediately summoned to the spot, and are now employed in digging in and under the ruins for dead bodies. Forty persons—men, women, and children—have been found to be wounded. Four of them have already died. A house which stood in the street just directly opposite to where the breach has been blown in the prison wall, has been suspected for some time as a Fenian headquarters or place of rendezvous for Fenians. The police authorities had ordered that a strict search should be made on the premises tomorrow. The remainder of the injured persons have been removed to the nearest hospitals. The scene presented in the neighborhood during the darkening evening and since nightfall is exceedingly romantic and picturesque, thousands of people being gathered in the vicinity, each one discussing the event, its origin and consequences, with his or her neighbor. The ruins of the dwellings and the prison wall are guarded by a strong force of police. The street highway has been ripped up to a considerable distance by the explosion, and the walls of the jail have fallen, to some extent, into the breach, revealing the interior of the prison yard. No damage has been done to the prison buildings.

The whole city of London is terribly excited by the fact of this sudden and daring attempt. Everybody feels alarmed, for the serious reason that no one can foretell where the next blow of this description may fall. The Government is becoming exceedingly active. All the Fenian funeral processions projected in Ireland in memory of the Manchester convicts have been strictly prohibited, and measures of a still more stringent character are looked for on the part of the executive.

It is feared, or at least deemed very probable, that some trouble will ensue from the Fenian movement in Liverpool. The police force in Liverpool, perhaps even in London, is utterly inadequate to deal with such a crisis.

Colonel Burke, who is confined in the Clerkenwell prison (not the man lately sentenced to death in Ireland, and transferred to England after commutation of his sentence), is more than suspected of being a very active Fenian officer or agent. He is at present charged with having taken a prominent part both in organizing and directing the Manchester riot movement, during which Policemen Brett was shot. Indeed, it is alleged that Burke had charge of the arms and served them out to Allen, Larkin, Gould, and the others just before the tumult commenced.

TERRIBLE EXPLOSION.

Accident on the Richmond Railroad—The Engineer Killed and Fireman Fatally Scalded—Miraculous Escape of Passengers.

The 4·30 P. M. accommodation and freight train which left Richmond yesterday for this city, drawn by the locomotive Henrico, Richard Norris, engineer, and consisting of one passenger coach and several freight cars and flats, was detained several hours at the halfway station, eleven miles from either city, by one of the most terrible and astounding accidents which has ever occurred upon the road.

The train reached the station at quarter-past 5, and it is thought that the engineer, wishing to economize steam while waiting, screwed down his safety valve, as is frequently done, but on this occasion, it would appear, injudiciously. There were about thirty-five passengers on board, the freight cars being in the rear. At the signal for starting, the engineer opened the throttle valve, it is thought, too suddenly for the pressure of steam, when instantly an explosion was heard like the sound of a bursting bomb, and immediately thereafter a shower of water and light debris was heard pattering and rattling on the roof of the coach. The glass panes in the front door of the coach were shivered, and the lamp in the rear of the coach was extinguished, that in front being only shaken and for a second dimmed.

A concussion was felt, and it seemed, which was actually the case, that the engine had jerked loose from the train, drawing with it the coupling to the coach. At the moment, there was a shock felt by the passengers forward and a rush was made for the rear of the coach, but no panic was indicated. No person in fact realized, until the danger was over, that the boiler of the locomotive had exploded. The coach was then immediately emptied, and the anxious passengers went forward to view the cause of the explosion and to behold the locomotive torn to pieces, and the engineer and fireman lying back upon the wood of the tender stark and mutilated. A nearer examination discovered the engineer dead, with the entire top of his head blown off, his body and face dreadfully scalded, and his clothing saturated with boiling water.

The fireman, a colored man named James Mason, was terribly scalded from head to foot, senseless, but upon being moved uttered a groan. He was lifted from the tender, and first laid out in the field alongside the track, and then taken to the store at the station, where surgical assistance was summoned; but he was considered beyond recovery. The engineer was laid on the ground near the track, to await the mail train for Richmond. It was observed immediately after the accident that his watch, which he kept in his vest pocket, had been blown out, and, it being dark, could not be found.

Mr. Norris was a man of some thirty five years of age, had been employed by the company for about a year, probably longer, and leaves a wife and one child, a little girl six years of age, living in Richmond, whither his mutilated body was borne by the mail train which passed about 9 o'clock. He was a quiet, amiable, gentlemanly, and intelligent man, small in stature, black hair and eyes, dark but soft complexion, and in manners winning and vivacious.

The fireman was formerly owned by Mr. Ed. Stanley, an engineer on the same road during the war, and was with him when the large locomotive "Anderson" fell through Swift creek bridge, by which accident he sustained a broken leg He was brought to Pocahontas and taken to the house of his wife in that quarter of the city.—*Petersburg (Va.) Express. 12th.*

CHARLES DICKENS.

The Story of Little Dombey and the Trial from Pickwick.

Last night Steinway Hall was thronged with eager listeners to the best story teller alive. Mr. Dickens had reserved for the last reading of his present course the pathetic story of "Little Dombey," which he relieved by a repetition of the mirth provoking "trial from Pickwick."

How well this trial bears repetition! Mr. Pickwick stood up, when escorted into court, in as interesting "a state of agitation," and, when the finding of the jury was declared, drew on his gloves with as great a nicety, and stared as intensely at the foreman, as on his first appearance. The same "pleasing and extensive variety of nose and whiskers for which the bar of England is justly celebrated" was rendered as visible as ever to the mind's eye. The short, fat and stupid judge was heard as well as seen again. Sergeant Buzfuz was as overwhelmingly eloquent, Mr. Winkle as nervous, and Susannah Sanders as garrulous as ever. Samivel Weller was greeted with as great enthusiasm, and his father's wheezy voice was applauded as heartily as on the first evening of the course. But although Mr. Dickens can complain of no lack of appreciation on the part of his audience when he "tries to be as funny as he can," and his witticisms as well as his own quiet enjoyment of their telling effect, elicit more demonstrative sympathy than his admirable scene painting and his exquisite pathos, which at times deepens into tragic power, yet his genius for description, and, above all, for inspiring the heart with the tenderest and most solemn emotions, is fully recognized. The death scene with which "the story of Little Dombey" opens, and the death scene with which it closes, are both tragic to the highest degree. The ease with which the transitions are made by Mr. Dickens from the most painful to the most amusing scenes is likewise remarkably illustrative of the sway which genius alone wields over the whole gamut of human emotions. As a reader, Mr. Dickens has been praised for his natural manner, but in order to have merited this praise he must have acquired the consummate art of concealing art. In tone, emphasis, and almost all the other qualities of an accomplished elocutionist, his reading is a study for the actor and the preacher. His utterance of the two words that stand out so prominently in the story of Little Dombey, "death" and "immortality," has never been surpassed, either on the stage or in the pulpit. The gesticulation of Mr. Dickens is surprisingly good, especially when we remember how averse Englishmen usually are to anything approximating expansiveness of continental pantomime. We need only instance the jingling of the watch-chain by Mr. Dombey, and the waving of Little Domboy's feeble hand in the air when bidding "good bye" to all who weep around his dying bed, to show how fitly Mr. Dickens "suits the action to the word." Throughout the reading of this story Mr. Dickens displays his marvellous faculty for clothing himself in whatever character he is personating, whether it be the pompous Mr. Dombey, the equally pompous Dr. Blimber, Mrs. Chick, Mrs. Pipham, Miss Blimber, Mr. Feeder, B. A. Briggs, or the laughing Tozer, the incomparable Toots, Little Dombey himself, his beloved sister Floy, the kindfaced old Nurse, or any other creation with which he has peopled our memory.—*N. Y. Herald.*

The Career of the Great Rothschild, of London, as Narrated by Himself.

Extract of a Letter from Sir Thomas Powell Buxton to Miss Buxton.

DEVONSHIRE STREET, Feb. 14, 1834.—We yesterday dined at Ham House, to meet the Rothschilds, and very amusing it was. He (Rothschilds) told us his life and adventures. He was the third son of the banker of Frankfort. "There was not," he said, "room enough for us all in the city. I dealt in English goods. One great trader came there who had the market to himself; he was quite the great man, and did us a favor if he sold us goods. Somehow I offended him, and he refused to show us his patterns. This was on Tuesday. I said to my father, 'I will go to England.' I could speak nothing but German. On Thursday I started. The nearer I got to England the cheaper goods were.

As soon as I got to Manchester I laid out all my money, things were so cheap, and made good profit. I soon found that there were three profits—on the raw material, the dyeing, and the manufacturing. I said to the manufacturer, "I will supply you with material and dye, and you supply me with manufactured goods.' So I got three profits instead of one, and I could sell goods cheaper than anybody. In a short time I made my £20,000 into £60,000. My success all turned on one maxim. I said I can do what another man can, and so I am a match for the man with the patterns, and all the rest of them! Another advantage I had: I was an off-hand man; I made a bargain at once. When I was settled in London, the East India Company had $800,000 of gold to sell. I went to the sale and bought it all. I knew the Duke of Wellington must have it for the pay of his army in the Peninsula; I had bought a great many of his bills at a discount. The Government sent for me and said they must have it. When they got it they did not know how to get it to Portugal. I undertook all that, and I sent it through France, and that was the best business I ever did. Another maxim on which he seemed to place great reliance was never to have anything to do with an unlucky place or an unlucky man. "I have seen," said he, "many clever men, very clever men, who had not shoes to their feet! I never act with them. Their advice sounds very well, but fate is against them; they cannot get on themselves; and if they cannot do good to themselves, how can they do good to me?" By aid of these maxims he has acquired three millions of money.

"I hope," said ——, "that your children are not too fond of money and business, to the exclusion of more important things. I am sure you would not wish that." Rothschild:—"I am sure I should wish that. I wish them to give mind and soul, and heart and body, and everything to business. This is the way to be happy. It requires a great deal of caution to make a large fortune, and when you have got it, it requires ten times as much wit to keep it. If I were to listen to all the projects proposed to me I should ruin myself very soon. Stick to one business, young man," said he to Edward; "stick to your brewery, and you may be the great brewer of London. Be a brewer, and a banker, and a merchant, and a manufacturer, and you will soon be in the *Gazette*. One of my neighbors is a very ill-tempered man; he tries to vex me, and has built a great large place for swine close to my walk. So when I go out I hear first, grunt, grunt, squeak, squeak; but this does me no harm. I am always in good humor. Sometimes, to amuse myself, I give a beggar a guinea. He thinks it is a mistake, and for fear I should find it out, off he runs as hard as he can. I advise you to give a beggar a guinea sometimes; it is very amusing."

The daughters are very pleasing. The second son is a mighty hunter, and the father lets him buy any horses he likes. He lately applied to the Emperor of Morocco for a first-rate Arab horse. The Emperor sent him a magnificent one, but he died as he landed in England. The poor youth said, very feelingly, "that was the greatest misfortune he had ever suffered." And I felt strong sympathy with him. I forgot to say that as soon as M. Rothschild came here, Bonaparte came here. "The Prince of Hesse Cassel," said Rothschild, "gave my father his money; there was no time to be lost; he sent it to me. I had £600,000 arrive unexpectedly by the post, and I put it to such good use that the Prince made me a present of all his wines and linen."

THE SONS OF MERRIE ENGLAND.

The Twelfth Anniversary of the Albion Society at Augustin's, Last Evening.

It has been, for years, the custom of our adopted citizens who are natives of the different sections of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, to maintain among themselves permanent organizations for the promotion of social feeling, the remembrance of the days of their youth, and the assistance of their distressed countrymen. Once a year these associations are in the habit of coming together for social converse, adopting the surest means for promoting the best of good-fellowship—a banquet and a round of toasts.

Last evening the twelfth annual gathering of the Albion Society, of this city, was held at Augustin,s, No. 1105 Walnut street, with a large attendance on the part of the regular members. James Allen, Esq., President of the St. George's Society; David C. McCammon, Esq., Vice-President of the St. Andrew's Society; Horatio Gates Jones, Esq., President of the Welsh Society; the Rev. Dr. Suddards, and others being present as invited guests. Letters were read, regretting their inability to be present, from Generals Patterson and Meade, the editor of the New York *Albion*, and Judges Cadwalader and Brewster.

At 6 o'clock Frederick Fairthorne, Esq., the President of the society, took the Chair, Thos. Kirtley, Esq., acting as Vice-President. The banquet was preceded by an impressive invocation of Divine favor by the Rev. Dr. Suddards. The table was elegantly and elaborately arranged, the effect being much heightened by the decorations of the room, on the walls of which were displayed the flags of the United States and Great Britain, in harmonious embrace.

When the cloth was removed, the first toast, "The Queen of England," was responded to by the entire company, who rose to their feet and joined in singing "God save the Queen."

"The President of the United States" was responded to in similar manner, by the singing of our national anthem of "The Star-Spangled Banner."

The remaining toasts were as follows, in order:—

"The Donors and Benefactors of the Albion Society. We honor and hold them in grateful remembrance."

"England, the land of our birth." Responded to by singing "The Fine Old English Gentleman."

"The United States of America—the land of our adoption." Responded to by M. J. Mitchenson, Esq., who enlivened his remarks, appropriate to the occasion and the sentiment, with humorous anecdotes.

"Her Majesty's Representatives in this country." In the absence of Mr. Kortright, the British Consul, George Crump, Esq., Acting Consul, responded, quaintly delineating the characteristics of the representatives of different nationalities in our country.

"The Army and Navy." General Patterson not being present, as was anticipated, Colonel A. Louden Snowden responded. After expressing his appreciation of the high compliment which had accompanied his selection to respond to this toast, in the absence of such a veteran soldier as General Patterson, the speaker dwelt at length upon the foremost position taken by the two nations, America and Great Britain, in the onward career of civilization. He paid a high tribute to the dauntless courage of the two great armies so lately facing each other in our civil strife, and thought that every soldier in their ranks had shown himself a worthy descendant of those who fought in 1776. The address throughout was earnest and eloquent, and we regret that the pressure upon our columns forbids a lengthier abstract.

"Our Sister Societies." Responded to by James Allen, Esq., and Horatio Gates Jones, Esq.

"The Clergy, the Bar, and the Press." Responded to by the Rev. Dr. Suddards, who expressed his enjoyment of the occasion, and the kindly feelings to which it gave rise. He contended that acts of benevolence in this world were a fitting prelude and preparation to a higher and better existence, and concluded by reciting Longfellow's pathetic lines entitled "Resignation," which begin as follows:—

There is no flock, however watched and tended,
But one dead lamb is there!
There is no fireside, howsoe'er defended,
But has one vacant chair!

The air is full of farewells to the dying,
And mournings for the dead;
The heart of Rachel, for her children crying,
Will not be comforted!

Let us be patient. These severe afflictions
Not from the ground arise,
But oftentimes celestial benedictions
Assume this dark disguise.

"Our Deceased Brethren—'Though lost to sight, to memory dear.'"

The final toast of the evening, "The Ladies," was responded to by William Massey, Esq., who was well qualified for this delicate duty by his well-known gallantry towards every member of the sex.

But even then the amenities of the evening were not over, for a proposition of "The health of President Fairthorne" elicited three hearty cheers, and brought the gentleman in question to his feet. He expressed his high appreciation of the favor shown him by his fellow-members, who had re-elected him to the Presidency of the Society year after year, when there were so many others more deserving of the place.

The evening's entertainment was then brought to a close by the singing of "Auld Lang Syne." Indeed, the music of the occasion was not its least interesting feature; and Messrs. James Pearce, Henry G. Thunder, and Blakely, during the intervals between the toasts, acquitted themselves in every pleasing and creditable manner.

Mrs. Edwin Booth.

Mrs. Booth was interred in Mount Auburn Cemetery, in a picturesque locality on Anemone path, overlooking Mound avenue and Alice fountain. On her headstone, which is ornamented with a cross, and beautifully embellished with finely carved flowers, is the following inscription:—

"Mary, wife of Edwin Booth, born May 19, 1840. Died Feb. 21, 1865."

Upon the reverse side of the monument are the following lines:—

"The handful here that once was Mary's earth,
Held while it breathed so beautiful a soul,
That when she died all recognized her birth,
And had their sorrow in serene control.

"Not here! not here! to every mourner's heart
The wintry winds seemed whispering round her,
And when the tomb door opened with a start,
We hear it echoed from within—not here!"

The National Finances.

Senator Sherman has written the following letter in reply to a communication from a banker of New York:—

UNITED STATES SENATE CHAMBER, WASHINGTON, Dec. 6, 1867.—My dear sir:—I have read with interest your letter, and will certainly weigh carefully all the propositions made as to our financial measures. The Committee of Finance is now engaged in studying all these issues, and I am confident will be able to agree upon measures that will fulfil not only the legality but the morality of our public engagements. More than this I cannot now say; but I heartily invite all suggestions of a practical character. Very truly yours,

(Signed) JOHN SHERMAN.

HENRY CLEWS, Esq.

Suspension of the Pork Packing Business for the Season.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 13.—Pork packers here have virtually closed business for the season on account of the stringency in the money market, outside combinations against them, and the exorbitant prices demanded by feeders. The number of hogs killed so far is 115,300, an excess over last season of 47,500.

—Dickens' hair, like vegetation on Cape Cod, is scattered in every direction but very sparsely.

SECOND EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

Destruction of a Reservoir in Massachusetts.

Robbery of Furs in Boston.

Legal, Local, and Financial Intelligence.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE TO-DAY.

Morning Report of Markets.

LONDON, Dec. 14—A. M.—Consols for money, 92⅞; United States Five-twenties, 72; Illinois Central, 90¼; Erie R. R., 48¾.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 14—A. M.—Cotton easier and declined ⅛d. The sales will not exceed 8000 bales. Orleans, 7⅛d.; Uplands, 7¼d. Breadstuffs quiet.

One o'clock Market Report.

LONDON, Dec. 14—1·20 P. M.—Consols, 92⅞. American securities are flat; United States Five-twenties, 71⅞; Illinois Central, 90; Erie Railroad, 48¾.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 14—1·20 P. M.—In Cotton there is more doing, and the sales for to-day are now estimated at 10,000 bales; middling uplands on the spot, 7¼d., and to arrive, 6⅞d.

Breadstuffs are firmer. Corn is quoted at 46s. 9d. Wheat, 13s, 7d. for No. 2 red.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

The Weather—Jeff. Davis—Jail Examiners, Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, Dec. 14.—It is intensely cold here, and navigation is much interrupted by ice in the harbor and the rough weather. But few vessels or steamers are running. It is again snowing to-day, and business is almost suspended.

Jeff. Davis is now at the house of his friend Colonel Lloyd, rusticating.

The newly-appointed Visitors to the Jail have brought a mandamus to oust the old ones, who refuse to surrender.

Destruction of a Water Reservoir.

WORCESTER, Mass., Dec. 14.—A large reservoir in Douglass gave way last night, washing away one hundred feet or more of the Boston, Hartford, and Erie Railroad track and embankment. The accident was discovered by a man who was aroused from sleep by finding his house floating down the stream. He managed to save himself and family. Fortunately this was before the train arrived which was due at 5 o'clock A. M., thus preventing a serious calamity.

Robbery of Furs.

BOSTON, Dec. 14.—The store of Grinnell & Emmes, on Elm street, was robbed on Thursday night of $10,000 worth of furs.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Dec. 14.—Stocks lower. Chicago and Rock Island, 97½; Reading, 95⅝; Canton Company, 48; Erie Railroad, 7 ⅞; Cleveland and Toledo, 103⅝; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 83⅝; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 94⅝; Michigan Central, 110⅝; Michigan Southern, 87⅞; New York Central, 116½; Illinois Central, 132¾; Cumberland preferred, 127; Missouri 6s, 96¼; Hudson River, 132⅝; U. S. Five-twenties, 1862, 107½; do. 1864, 104⅞; do. 1865, 106¼; Ten-forties, 101; Seven-thirties, 104⅝. Gold, 138⅛. Money, 7@8 per cent. Exchange unchanged.

THE WIFE MURDER IN NEWTOWN, VA.

A Fiend in Human Shape, Crazed by Rum, Stamps His Wife to Death—Ghastly Appearance of the Corpse—An Interview with the Murderer, Etc.

On Monday night, between 7 and 8 o'clock, a most brutal and outrageous murder was perpetrated on Sugar Hill in Newtown, by Edward Moore, who killed his wife, Joanna.

It appears that Moore was a laborer in the navy yard, and on Monday afternoon did not return to work, but stayed at home. About 5 o'clock the attention of Mrs. McCarthy, who resides in the rear of Moore's house, on the same lot, heard a noise as if a scuffle was taking place between Moore and his wife. Mrs. McCarthy went over to the house, and found Mrs. Moore lying on the floor, badly beaten and bleeding copiously from the head. She tried to raise her and place her on the bed, but could not do so.

All this time Moore was sitting very complacently in a chair, with the baby, about six weeks old, in his arms. All at once he turned towards Mrs. McCarthy, and in a very rough manner told her that if she "didn't leave the room and mind her own business, G—d d—n her, he would cut her d—n throat." At these threats Mrs. McCarthy left the room, and went to her own premises in the yard.

Shortly after, Mrs. McCarthy's husband returned from the navy yard, and started to go into Moore's house, when he was met at the door by Moore, with a knife in his hand, who threatened to kill him if he entered the house. After this occurrence it is supposed that the fiend returned to his prostrate wife, whom he stamped and kicked to death. In her effort to escape she struggled into the passage, where her mangled body was subsequently found.

Mr. McCarthy becoming alarmed, went for the police, and shortly returned with Officers Lynch, Reed, and McCoy, of the night watch.

They effected an entrance into the house, and the first object which attracted their attention was the corpse of Mrs. Moore lying upon the floor, with her head towards the back door, and mangled and mutilated almost beyond recognition.

Her face was kicked and bruited horribly, the back of her head crushed in, and the bones in her breast broken, showing evidently that the brutal monster, in his blind rage and fury, had kicked and stamped her until life was extinct. The officers proceeded to the front room, which presented a ghastly and sickening sight, the floor being literally covered with blood, and resembling a slaughter house.

Upon the bed lay the murderer, in a drunken stupor. By his side an innocent little babe, only six weeks old, fast asleep, and too young to realize that its mother's life had been crushed out within a few feet of it, a short time previously, by the heels of its fiendish and unnatural father.

Stained with gore, and showing palpably the agency he had in the horrible butchrry, the sleeping ruffian was aroused, and taken by the police to the watch house, and the poor little innocent was taken care of by some kind neighbor.

Yesterday, at 11 o'clock A. M., Coroner Matthews summoned a jury, who repaired to the premises where the murder was perpetrated, and viewed the body of the victim. The body was a mangled mass, and in the face particularly, the heels of the boot and the nails therein, had torn the flesh in a dreadful manner, while from the crown of her head to the sole of her foot she was perfectly blue from the kicks she had received.

The principal evidence adduced before the jury was that of Mrs. McCarthy, whose testimony was substantially what we have before given. Dadiel Shea and his wife, who resided above, in the upper portion of the building, heard the scuffling and quarrelling, but it was such a common occurrence between the prisoner and his wife, the deceased, that they paid no attention to it.

After a careful examination of all the testimony offered, the jury returned a verdict that the deceased, Joanna Moore, came to her death by the brutal treatment of her husband, Edward Moore, who kicked and stamped her until she died.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Ludlow.—Pelham Hollas, convicted of a charge of receiving a bond knowing it to have been stolen, was sentenced to the County Prison for eighteen months.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Brewster.—The ordinary Saturday business was before the Court.

The Commonwealth ex rel. E. V. Machette vs. The Sheriff. A writ of habeas corpus for the discharge of the relator from a charge of false pretences. Mr. Machette, it was set forth, was an agent for the Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company.

The prosecutor, J. E. Collins, held a policy in that Company for $10,000, which was to expire in November, 1865. Mr. Machette, upon learning this fact, stated to Mr. Williams that he had power to revive this policy, and would do so if he would give him certain promissory notes he had. Mr. Collins, believing this, gave him the notes. One of them was paid in money, another in coal, and judgment was had on the other. But it was alleged the policy was never revived or recorded with the Company; and it was argued that the relator had not the power of reviving it, and consequently his representations were false.

The receipt given by the relator for the notes stated that when the payments of the amounts for which the notes were given the policy would be renewed from the date of the notes, November 15, 1865. But allegations concerning the payment of the notes were erroneous, for they had not been paid, the agreement being that the policy should be renewed upon payment of the notes, and payment never having been made, the relator was not bound by it. He offered to give a policy upon payment of the notes.

The Judge held that there was no criminality proven in the relator's conduct, and he was therefore entitled to his discharge, which was granted.

Mr. Mann here remarked that this was the third time this relator had been heard upon the same charge—once before the Recorder, once before the Alderman, and this time before the Court, and the third time he had been discharged, and he earnestly hoped this would be the last of it.

George L. Black, the burglar, was this morning sentenced to Eastern Penitentiary for four years and ten months, notwithstanding an impassioned protestation of his innocence and prayer for a new trial.

The new court-room this morning was disagreeably, uncomfortably, horribly cold—Court, bar, and audience suffered. There is something wrong, that reflects seriously upon the management.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Saturday, Dec. 14, 1867.

There is no material change to notice in the Money market. Call loans are made at 6@7 per cent. on Governments and other approved collateral. Prime commercial paper ranges from 9@12 per cent. per annum.

The Stock Market opened very dull this morning, but prices were without any material change. In Government bonds there was very little movement. 100¾ was bid for 10-40s; 111¾ for 6s of 1881; 104¾ for June 7·30s; 107¼ for '62 5-20s; 104¾ for '64 5-20s; 105 for '65 5-20s; and 107¼ for July, '65 5-20s. City loans were unchanged; the new issue sold at 99, interest off.

Railroad shares, as we have noticed for some time past, continue the most active on the list. Camden and Amboy sold at 126½, no change; Philadelphia and Erie at 28, no change; Pennsylvania Railroad at 49¾, no change; Minehill at 57, no change; and Reading at 47¾, no change; 25¼ was bid for Little Schuylkill; 64 for Norristown; 32 for North Pennsylvania; 50¼ for Lehigh Valley; 23½ for Catawissa preferred; and 42½ for Northern Central.

City Passenger Railroad shares were unchanged. Hestonville sold at 11¾@11¼. 74 was bid for Second and Third; 64 for Tenth and Eleventh; 18½ for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 30 for Green and Coates; and 26½ for Girard College.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices. Mechanics' sold at 30, no change. 103 was bid for Fourth National; 103 for Seventh National; 132 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 53 for Commercial; and 100 for Northern Liberties.

In Canal shares there was nothing doing. 13 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 22 for preferred do.; 88 for Morris Canal preferred; 12 for Susquehanna Canal; and 30 for Lehigh Navigation.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 133⅛; 11 A. M., 133¼; 12 M., 133⅛; 1 P. M., 133⅜, an advance of ⅛ on the closing price last evening.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by Dehaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$2000 Pa R 1 m 6s	85.101	70 sh Mech Bk	1s. 30
$5000 City 6s, N. c&p.	1s 99	100 sh Butler Coal	7⅛
$1000 Phil & E 6s	91	100 sh Phil & E	30. 28
2 sh C& Am R	138½		

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 S. Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—Gold, 133⅛@133⅜; U. S. 6s, 1881, 111¼@111⅜; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 107⅛@107⅜; do., 1864, 104⅛@104⅜; do., 1865, 104⅛@104½; do. July, 1865, 107¼@107½; do. July, 1867, 107¼@107⅜; 5s, 10-40s, 100¾@100⅞; U. S. 7·30s, 2d series, 104⅛@104⅜; 3d series, 104⅛@104⅜; Compound Interest Notes, December, 1864, 119⅛@119¼; May, 1865, 117⅛@117⅜; August, 1865, 116⅛@116⅜; September, 1865, 115⅛@115⅜; October, 1865, 115⅛@115⅜.

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 111¼@112; old 5-20s, 107⅛@107⅜; new 5-20s, 1864, 104⅝@105; do., 1865, 104⅛@105⅛; do., July, 107⅛@107⅜; do., 1867, 107⅛@107⅜; 10-40s, 100⅜@101; 7·30s, June, 104⅛@104⅝; do., July, 104⅛@104⅜. Gold, 133⅛@134.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

SATURDAY, Dec. 14.—There is no vitality in the Flour market, but, with a continuation of light receipts and stocks, holders are firm in their views. The demand is confined to lots for home consumption at $7·75@8·25 for superfine; $8·50@9·25 for extras; $9·75@11 for Northwestern extra family; $10·75@12 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do; and $12·75@14 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye flour is dull at $8·50@8·75 ₰ bbl. Brandywine Corn Meal may be quoted at $6@6·12½.

The Wheat market is quiet, but prices are well maintained. Sales of 500 bushels prime red at $2·35. Rye is in good request, and 1200 bushels Pennsylvania sold at $1·70@1·72. Corn is less active, but prices are unchanged. Sales of old yellow at $1·41; new do. at $1·05@1·08; old Western mixed at $1·30; and new do. at $1·24@1·25. Oats are unchanged. Sales of 2·00 bushels Southern and Pennsylvania at 67@73c. 2500 bushels common and prime New York Barley were taken at $1·06@1·07, and 600 bushels common Malt at $1·05.

Seeds—Cloverseed is selling at $7·25@8 ₰ 64 lbs. Prices of Timothy are nominal. Flaxseed is held at $2·45@2·50.

Bark is steady at $56 ₰ ton for No. 1 Quercitron.

Whisky—Nothing doing.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....DECEMBER 14.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....20 | 11 A. M.....35 | 2 P. M.....36

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Barque F. Dennis. Fletcher, 8 days from Boston, in ballast to E. A. Souder & Co.

Schr H. B. McCulley, Bain, 3 days from New York, in ballast to captain.

BELOW.

Barque John Boulton, from Rio Janeiro.

MEMORANDA.

Barque Sirene, Rental, from Rotterdam for the Delaware Breakwater, went ashore in the Straits of Dover, near Calais, and at last accounts was discharging, with the hopes of getting off.

Schr F. J. Beraty, Meredith, hence for Lynn, at Holmes' Hole 10th inst.

Schrs J. C. Moore, Nickerson, and M. J. Adams, Billings, hence for Boston, at Holmes' Hole 11th inst.

Schr Edwin, Littlefield, hence for Pawtucket, at Providence 11th.

Schr Westmoreland, Rice, from Providence for Philadelphia, at New York yesterday.

Schr F. R. Baird, Ireland, hence, at Savannah 9th instant.

Schr M. E. Taber, Morris, for Philadelphia, cleared at Wilmington, N. C., 10th inst.

Schr Henry, Hobart, from Boston for Philadelphia, at New York yesterday.

Schr Annie May, May, hence, at Gloucester 8th inst.

Schr B. Strong, Brown, hence, at Providence 11th instant.

Schrs S. E. Nightingale, Fletcher, and Garner, Fox, from Boston for Philadelphia, at New York yesterday.

Schrs Isabel, Sherman, from Bangor for Philadelphia; Justice, Taylor, from Rockland for do.; C. Wilbur, Cox, ——, from New Bedford for do.; and E. B. Graham, ——, Tuthill, from Taunton for do.; and E. S. Graham, ——, from Providence for do., at New York yesterday.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 13—Ar

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

What Inflation Means.

From the N. Y. Nation.

There is a general expectation at this writing that the success of the effort to put a stop to the contraction of the currency will be followed up by an equally successful attempt at further inflation. Into the expediency or inexpediency of arresting the process of contraction we shall not here enter at any length. There is a good deal to be said against this mode of getting back to specie payments as well as for it. Unquestionably, if the whole of the greenbacks were swept out of existence during the coming year, gold and silver would rush in to fill their places, but they would have to be bought like any other commodities, and we are ill prepared just now to buy them. The greenbacks have the recommendation of being the cheapest currency that can be devised, and the nation is certainly not ready just yet to go back to the more expensive substitute; and it is possible that the withdrawal of even four millions a month is more than the country is yet able to bear.

It is suffering first and foremost from the enormous waste of labor and material which occurred during the war. No country can absolutely fling away—we are now speaking simply economically—$2,000,000,000 worth of labor and the results of labor inside of four years, and get all over it in two years. It is suffering next of all from the most vexatious, unphilosophical, clumsy, and demoralizing system of taxation to which any country in Christendom was ever subjected. We say in Christendom, because we are willing to admit that in certain Mohammedan countries the present revenue laws of the United States have been surpassed, if not in number and complexity, at least in unreasonableness and disregard of the taxpayers' comfort and welfare.

But then these Mohammedan rulers never pretended to be politicians in our sense of the word, or to entertain any regard whatever either for principles of human nature or the experience of mankind. Our financiers do pretend to be politicians, and occasionally in moments of great excitement even call themselves political economists. The two things, therefore, that the country most needs are time and opportunity to replace its lost wealth by economy and hard work, and the freedom of trade from vexatious pursuit at the hands of the tax-gatherer. With these two, rapid and complete recovery, within a very short space of time, is tolerably certain.

We believe most firmly that there is more money afloat than the country needs to carry on business. A country can hardly have too much money in it if the money be specie. If there is too much, it will be exported for the purchase of things that people want more. The beauty of gold and silver is, that if you do not want them, other people do. You ship them off and buy "luxuries" with them, and are none the worse for it. With paper money the case is different. The supply does not depend on the demand, but on votes in Congress; and if more is issued than is needed, there is no way of getting rid of it. Nobody out of the country in which it is issued wants it, and the people on whom it is showered are obliged to meet its redundancy by using more of it in their transactions; or, in other words, raising the price of their commodities.

But, supposing a certain quantity of paper money once issued, and prices adapted to it, and no more of it to be issued, the country adapts its business to it, no matter how large the quantity may be. We might be just as happy and prosperous paying $20 in greenbacks for a pound of coffee as we are now when paying forty cents, if we were sure there would be no more greenbacks put in circulation. But the curse of greenbacks and of all paper money is that we do not know how much of it will be put in circulation. As long as Congress is what it is, and there are engravers and printing presses in the United States, no human being can tell whether there will be more currency in existence next year than in this, or whether there will be less. In other words, what makes this paper currency detestable is that as long as we have no other there can be no certainty in business; and next to time and industry, certainty about the future is just now what the country needs to recover.

If everybody will agree to let the currency alone for the next five or ten years, neither to contract nor expand it, we shall get on perfectly well, if we know that then, or within a reasonable period, the Government will be prepared to redeem it in coin, or even to begin to redeem it gradually. Paper money has many advantages. It is light, portable, and cheap. It is objectionable because it is a kind of money that ignoramuses or knaves can easily tinker, or inflate, or contract, and because, therefore, as long as it is in use the fortune of every man in the community is at the mercy of ignoramuses or knaves. As long as eighty or ninety men in Washington, of whom only a small number have ever in their lives devoted one hour's attention to the study of any financial or economical question, of whom probably very many go to Congress with such notions of the laws of currency as circulate in village bar-rooms, and of whom many more may be the mere tools of speculators, can any day run a bill through under the previous question ordering the Secretary of the Treasury to diminish the money of the country by one hundred millions, or increase it by one hundred millions, no man can lie down at night knowing what the value of his goods or house or lands or debts will be when he wakes up in the morning. Under such a system no country, not even this, could prosper or recover from prostration, and from this system there is no escape except in a return to specie. Contraction is a painful process. If performed suddenly or rapidly it may prove to hundreds of thousands a ruinous process. It is open to precisely the same objection as inflation, in that it is an arbitrary change of the value of property; but it is superior to inflation in that it leads back to dry land, while inflation leads out to a boundless and unfathomable sea.

If the paper currency can be redeemed as it stands, by all means let us have no contraction; but if there be no reasonable hope of redeeming it as it stands, by all means let us have contraction, because, somehow or other, we must have certainty as to the future. Without certainty no civilized community can possibly thrive. As long as persons as ill-informed as large numbers of members of Congress show themselves to be in all debates on this class of questions, have the power of deciding by vote whether a mortgage, or a promissory note, or a stock of goods, shall on any day in the week rise or fall fifty per cent. in value, the effect on trade is very much the same as that of war. It is like, barring the physical fear, living in constant exposure to incursions of Indians or Mahratta cavalry, or to bombardment from an enemy's fleet. It is a burning disgrace that in the nineteenth century, with the lessons of a thousand years of history open before us, and with the teachings of science weighing down our book shelves, not that we should have nothing but paper money—for that is a misfortune simply, incurred for noble ends—but that there should be men amongst us, calling themselves legislators, who do not know what the evils of paper money are, or who, knowing them, pass inglorious nights and more inglorious days trying to aggravate them.

We have the less hesitation in using strong language with regard to all schemes of inflation, because, at present, they are simply devices for filling the pockets of large holders of stocks of goods, or, in other words, of large speculators at the expense of the poor. An advocate of inflation is not simply a bad economist, he is a conspirator against the laboring classes. At the bottom of the outcry for more greenbacks there is, of course, much ignorance, but there is also the desire of a very energetic and very knowing body of men to get rid of goods at an advance. Of course, they probably see very well that as expansion means a general rise of prices, they would, in the long-run, not profit by it. But they care nothing about the long run. They want to get out of the present difficulties, meet their engagements easily, and trust to luck for the rest. They try to persuade the working-man, too, that with more money they could employ more labor; but the working-man is a fool if he believes them. It is not with greenbacks that wages are paid, but with the things that greenbacks purchase, and the more greenbacks there are, the less food and clothing and shelter will a paper dollar buy. Moreover, times of inflation are always times of wild speculation. We have seen this during the war. For every fresh issue of paper already made, dealers add one dollar to their prices, and then add another dollar to provide for the other issues which they believe may still be made, so that the laborer finds his comforts every day getting further out of his reach, and his necessaries every day harder to reach. Moreover, though inflation may at first give the demand for labor a little stimulus, it is a stimulus such as brandy gives the physical energies. It is soon over. There can be no sudden increase of paper money without an increase of uncertainty as to the future. Those who have made money by one issue always want another very soon; and insecurity is the great destroyer of enterprise, and without enterprise industry must languish and laborers suffer.

The overthrow of the impeachment projects shows clearly that common sense and moderation are at last reasserting their sway over the majority. But we would warn those who think the party can be helped by yielding to the present cry for expansion, that if it should prove, as it assuredly will prove, that expansion, instead of being a relief, is simply an increase of misery, by this time next year people will, as is not unusual in such cases, have forgotten all about the cry; they will only remember that the Republican party yielded to it. Workingmen are already beginning to decide on the comparative merits of the two great parties by comparing prices in the old Democratic days with prices in these days of radicalism. The process, we admit, is not a very philosophical one, but it might prove awkward if it were continued in use and gained in favor till November, 1868. Moreover, if experience, and especially experience during the last five years, has proved anything, it proves that the safest course, both for politicians and editors, is to hold on firmly to the teachings of justice and science and history; let passions or delusion carry the people ever so widely away from them, they are sure, in a country like this, to come back to them at last; and the most successful public men—successful in the highest sense—are those whose faith in these teachings wavers least, and whom the returning tide finds still at their posts.

The Great Snow Storm.

From the N. Y. Herald,

Despite all the prognostications of the weatherwise that the present would prove a mild winter, the threats of Wednesday in the chilly air and the aspect of the clouds and the direction of the wind, were speedily fulfilled by a snow storm which forebodes a winter of extraordinary severity. Our telegraphic weather reports announced that at nine o'clock Thursday morning it was raining at Richmond, that heavy sleet was falling at Washington, that snow and rain were commingled at Wilmington, in Delaware; that it was snowing at Philadelphia as well as in New York, that it was cloudy at Boston and Portland, and clear at Port Hood. In this city the snow was falling lightly at one o'clock in the morning, with a gentle breeze from the northeast, which increased to a gale by ten o'clock, when the snow fell thick and fast, seriously impeding travel and bringing business almost to a standstill. The tracks of the city railways were cleared by the aid of snow ploughs; four horses and two drivers were put on each car, and during the greater part of the day the cars, although reduced in number, made their usual time. Stages, hacks, and drays moved with great difficulty, horses frequently slipping and falling in a way the most distressing to the sensitive Mr. Bergh. Pedestrians found the streets difficult to travel, and several persons were run over, narrowly escaping with their lives. Scarcely a lady was to be seen on Broadway; indeed, an army of "street soldiers" would have been invisible at the distance of a block. The wagons of express companies, especially those which were overloaded, and all heavy teams, could scarcely move. The ferryboats arrived punctually only throughout the earlier part of the day. All the Sound boats except the Newport boat were in on time. The railroad trains from Philadelphia and elsewhere came in safely and on time during the early portion of the day, but in the evening they were all delayed. The furious wind that drove the blinding snow through the air and along the ground spoiled the prospect of an immediate sleighing carnival. The ground was left almost bare in many spots, while in others the snow was drifted into formidable heaps. We trust that the police will remind householders and storekeepers of their duty to have the snow removed at once from the sidewalks in front of their premises. This duty often seems to be especially neglected in front of Government buildings. When shall we reach so high a degree of civilization as to have—as the Parisians have, for instance, along the Rue de Rivoli—miles of covered sidewalks? The aggregate sum wasted in spoiled umbrellas, overcoats, overshoes, etc., within a few months, in New York, would suffice to build piazzas on both sides of Broadway throughout its entire length.

As we have intimated, many signs, including the alleged approach of the Gulf Stream towards our coast, were relied upon by the weatherwise as infallibly predicting that the winter of 1867-68 would be mild. But the snow storm of Thursday apparently contradicts all these signs, and adds its testimony to that of the recent hurricanes in the West Indies in favor of a general disturbance and confusion of the elements of nature. The sudden advent of winter, with all its rigors, cannot fail to remind the rich, in the midst of their comforts, of their duties to the poor, who are exposed to suffering during this inclement season.

Hoarding Gold.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The amount of currency in circulation today, with gold at 140, is considerably less than it was two years ago when gold stood at 128, and somewhat more than it was four years ago, in the darkest hours of our war, when gold stood at 290. These figures alone refute the theory that in this country the price of gold is determined mainly by the volume of the currency. In England, during the wars with Napoleon, there were times when, under a very considerable expansion of the currency, gold bore no premium—but, on Napoleon's return from Elba, it leaped in a few days from a nominal premium of three or four per cent. up to a premium of 37—nearly as high as it ever attained under the operation of the "Berlin Decree" and the "Orders in Council," suspending all commerce between Great Britain and Europe; within a few days after Napoleon's defeat at Waterloo, it fell as suddenly to a nominal premium of three or four per cent. No man can doubt that, without the addition of a dollar to our currency, if a rebellion of ten States should again break out, gold would mount again to the neighborhood of 300. These facts show that the volume of currency is at least a subordinate cause of the premium on gold, and that the all-controlling influence is the decline in the credit of the Government, as represented by the value of our Government bonds. The legal-tender currency, or demand promises of the Government, stand in the same relation to its bonds as the promissory notes of an individual do to his bonds. Both are on the same security, and rise and fall by the operation of the same causes. If an individual, owing more than he could pay, and whose notes and bonds were, therefore, selling at a discount, should commence by taking up his short notes and paying them or consolidating them into long loans, all would approve his policy. And so far we have approved Mr. McCulloch's policy of taking up all promises of the Government payable on demand. But if in addition he should accumulate a mass of gold, one-third as much as would be required to pay his demand notes, and, instead of buying them up at the cheapest rate, should allow them still to go to protest, and sell at a heavy discount, and if remonstrated with, should say "this gold helps my credit more in my hands than it would if I paid my debts with it," he would be accounted a financier of a strange order. Mr. McCulloch stands in the position of the insolvent who, being unable to pay in full, hoards all his income, puts it into a magnificent purse, and when his creditors demand payment, shakes his money in their faces and says:—"True, my notes are at a discount of forty per cent., but see what a pile of money I have to pay them with if I chose. If I should pay you, you'd run my paper down from thirty to sixty or seventy per cent. discount." Undoubtedly, a reserve of specie is needed in connection with our finances, but this is needed not so much in the hands of the Government as of the community—the banks. This might very easily be effected by requiring the banks to deposit with the Government bonds to the gold value of a certain sum exceeding their circulation, and to keep on hand a reserve the gold value of which would bear a certain definite ratio to their deposits and discounts. This would place the national banking business on a gold basis, cause the banks, who are the proper representatives of the business community, and who are solvent, to have a larger gold reserve, and thus strengthen the business of the country, to which, and not to the Government, the gold of the country belongs. Every step in the policy of hoarding gold has been attended by a rise in price. Every heavy disbursement of gold has been attended by a fall in price. And yet the Secretary keeps locked up about one hundred and eleven millions of dollars, which is probably about half of all the gold in the country, and at least sixty or seventy millions more than he needs to supply any contingencies of accruing gold interest. None of this gold, as thus hoarded, is security for any part of our currency. It gives no aid or stability to our banking system or to the business community; it is utterly incapable of being utilized, and only enables the Secretary to say to his creditors, who are buying and selling his notes at a discount which increases as his hoard increases, "Behold how solvent I am! How dare you sell my notes at a discount? If I catch you doing the thing too outrageously, I'll come down upon you when you least expect it, and pay off some of these debts of mine!"

Mr. Dickens in America.

From the N. Y. World.

As not a few public journals and a good many private individuals really seem to regard Mr. Dickens' second visit to America as a very bold British experiment upon the irascible genius of our unterrified Democracy, it is perhaps worth while to say at once that the idea of making such a visit was originally suggested to the great novelist several years ago, from our own side of the water. It is now some ten years since Mr. Dickens first hit upon the notion of turning his vocal and mimetic abilities to account in the popularization of his written works. His brilliant compeer, the lamented Thackeray, had led the way for him, in those successful lectures on the "English Humorists" and the "Four Georges," which were denounced indeed by sundry periwigged authorities in literature as a shocking condescension to the vulgar curiosity about celebrated authors; but which nevertheless not only filled the lecturer's pockets, but greatly extended the circle of his legitimate literary influence. Undeterred by the cynics who sneered at a great writer's making a "wild beast show" of himself, the author of "Pickwick" followed in the wake of the author of "Pendennis;" and very soon found himself bettering the instruction he had received. His so-called "readings" rapidly attained a popularity in England which induced an enterprising resident of this good city to press upon Mr. Dickens the propriety of bringing them across the Atlantic, and that with so much force and skill that an arrangement was entered into for that purpose, and a contract actually drawn up. The execution of the project was prevented, however, by the interposition of sundry legal difficulties arising out of business transactions with which Mr. Dickens was at that time occupied in England. These facts were matters of public notoriety at the time, and we disclose no mystery, therefore, in claiming for our excellent fellow-citizen, Mr. Brady, the photographer, whatever credit may justly attach to him for being sensible enough to see, and persuasive enough to make a British author see, that the American people are not so illogical as to quarrel with a good piece of bread and butter because it happens to be spread by a person who once made faces at them. Mr. Dickens' new experience in America, brief as it has been, must have already sufficed to convince him that Mr. Brady was right in his estimate of the good sense and the good taste of Americans. The truth is that, "touchy" as our people have long been reputed to be, there are no audiences in the world so little likely as American audiences are to prejudge whatever may be offered to them in virtue of extraneous circumstances. Neither in London nor Paris is the average of public audiences so fair and candid as in New York. An evening journal comments, possibly by way of a joke, upon the "quiet good order and attention" of Mr. Dickens' first audience in this city as worthy of notice, in view of the notorious "vulgarity and boisterousness and general bad behavior" of American assemblages. If this was meant as a quiz upon British notions of American public gatherings it was hardly just to forget that the only British writer who has made a special study of this point in our ways and works, Mr. Oxenford, of the London *Times*, has taken particular pains to speak of American, and especially of New York audiences as remarkable for their good breeding and decorum. This superiority is only a natural fruit of the superior average education of the American people. When Robert Lowe's idea shall have been realized, and England shall have educated her "new masters," similar results may be looked for even there. Mr. Dickens's visit may be made useful to his own countrymen if he will take the trouble, as no doubt he will, to impress this lesson of his experience upon their minds. New York, Mr. Dickens may take it as certain, is but a fair representative of America in this particular. How things went at Boston we cannot say, nor does it much matter; for Boston, though an interesting and, we believe, virtuous city, is very far from being in any respect characteristically American. A people who look upon Sumner as a statesman, and prefer baked beans to Blot, are capable of anything. The only positively objectionable feature of the Dickens readings in this city so far, for example, is Bostonian. We mean the attempt to turn Mr. Dickens into a reading-master, by inducing his hearers to buy at the doors small pamphlet copies of the selections which the great novelist is to read on a given evening, and to fix upon these printed pages the attention which should be given to the reciter himself. This abominable practice, which originally came upon us with Rachel, and had some slight excuse in the presumable unfamiliarity of foreign audiences with the French tongue and with French tragedies, may perhaps have been necessary in Boston, where the literary culture of the inhabitants is chiefly confined to the *Atlantic Monthly* and the effusions of "Timothy Titcomb." It has no such "reason of being" here, and ought to be promptly "squelched" at the doors before it can get into the house. Its effect in the days of Rachel used to be to frighten everybody, at brief intervals, into the belief that a severe rainstorm had suddenly set in. The peril of this being conjured, however, Mr. Dickens will have quite as much reason to be proud of his New York hearers as his New York hearers to be pleased with him.

The First of the New Constitutions.

From the N. Y. Evening Post.

We published recently an outline of the Constitution which the Alabama Convention has presented to the people of the State for adoption, and which is subsequently to go to the Congress of the United States for ratification. It is the first of that crop of new Constitutions that is to grow up out of the war and its consequences. It deserves, on that account, more than usual study and reflection. It exhibits the negro for the first time as a participator in legislation, and may be regarded also as a specimen of the kind of political document which is likely to be prepared in other Southern States, under the recent acts of Congress.

This constitution begins with a strong and comprehensive bill of rights, to which we presume no American will object. The greater part of it seems to be taken from the Declaration of Independence, or from the preamble to the old Virginia Constitution passed in the early days of the republic, when the popular inspiration was strong, and the sentiment of liberty animated the hearts of all men. So far, then, it cannot be otherwise than excellent. These old formulas of truth, intended to guard the people from the encroachments of power, cannot be too familiar to us, or too often repeated in those fundamental organs of Government, which are the pledge and shield of our freedom.

In the distribution, too, of the various departments of the State government, in the description and limitation of their functions, the Alabama charter follows pretty closely the best models of the free States, improving upon their provisions, in some respects, and falling behind them in few, if any. All offices are made elective, but the judges serve for six years, senators for four, and assemblymen for two. A board of education is instituted, and specific taxes set aside for the support of those by whom its purposes are to be carried into effect. In all, this, again, the Convention appears to have been governed by the examples of the free States, where political organization is supposed to be the most advanced and perfect. It would have been better, doubtless, to render the tenure of judges during good behavior; but, as the Convention of our own State boggles over that point, we are not to be surprised that they hesitate in Alabama.

But now comes the important query—who are to be the electors by whom this new Government is to be empowered? Who are to vote under it and to hold office under it? The general answer is, "all male citizens, native or naturalized, twenty-one years of age, who have been residents of the State for one year," which is as liberal as it can be; but the Assembly is ordered to provide a registration of such citizens, from which the following classes of persons are excluded:—

First. Those who, during the late Rebellion, inflicted or caused to be inflicted any cruel or unusual punishment upon any soldier, or sailor, marine, employe, or citizen of the United States, or who in any other way violated the rules of civilized warfare. Second. Those who may be disqualified from holding office by the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States, known as Article XIV, and those who have been disqualified from registering to vote for delegates to the Convention to frame a Constitution, provided that the Legislature may remove said disabilities. Third. Those who shall be convicted of treason, embezzlement of public funds, malfeasance in office, penitentiary offenses, or bribery. Fourth. Those who are idiots or insane.

But, finally, before any one can be registered, he is to take an oath "to support the Union and the State of Alabama, to accept the civil and political equality of all men, and to agree not to deprive any one, on account of color, race, or previous condition, of any political or civil right."

Now, if these words are not misquoted, and we understand them, they mean that no man is to be allowed to register his name as a voter who is unwilling to swear that he is in favor of the immediate and universal suffrage of the negroes. We have heard of a great many tests as qualifications for the franchise—property qualifications, educational qualifications, religious qualifications, and various loyal qualifications—but it has never before been required that a man should take an oath to his belief in the political capacity of others before he should be enfranchised himself. Carry out this test, and we shall next hear of conventions that require subscription to the Chicago platform, or the Philadelphia platform, or the Baltimore platform, or some other shibboleth of a party creed. Parties, in fact, will soon come to disfranchise each other, as the Mexican and Spanish parties often do, till political contests are no longer a struggle of votes, but a struggle of force.

We ourselves believe most heartily in the natural equality of all men. We believe that all men are entitled to civil rights and to the protection of the Government in the exercise of them. We believe that political rights ought to be diffused as extensively as possible throughout the community, and that no partial or class qualifications ought to be adopted; but we know a great many very good men who do not agree with us in these particulars; and shall we, on that account, deprive them of the suffrage? We know very good men who think, as the editors of the *Express* lately, with a large party behind them, that foreigners ought not to be suffered to vote; shall we disfranchise them for that opinion? There are hosts in California who maintain that it would not be at all wise to make voters of those Asiatics and heathen the Chinese; shall we exclude them from the registry? There are sixteen thousand Republicans in Kansas, and two hundred Democrats in Ohio, who hold that negroes are yet unworthy of participating in the Government; must they be ostracized? In a word, is a man's mere belief or sentiment in regard to any question of political policy to be made the test of his capacity for the suffrage or of his eligibility to office? Yet that is precisely the test which the Alabama Convention requires of all who are to be registered as electors, and of all who are to be chosen to any political position.

There are in Alabama thousands of men who are not yet prepared "to accept the political and civil equality of all men," in the shape it has taken in that State; they do not honestly regard the negro so lately a slave as fit to exercise the franchise, to sit on juries, and to become legislators and governors; they allege that he has had no experience of self-government, that he cannot read and write, that he is ignorant of the commonest truths, and that he is still the degraded and brutalized victim of slavery; and that time, a probation, the use and wont of freedom, the custom of obedience to law, rather than to a master's will, is necessary to his proper education into citizenship, is necessary to render him a responsible and self-determining being and not the tool of demagogues and intriguers; but for such opinions are these men to have no vote in Alabama?

They may be wrong opinions; they may be vulgar prejudices; they may arise even from a malignant hostility to the negro; but are men to be disfranchised because they are not so enlightened or liberal as to approve of the negro's enfranchisement? Apply the same test in many other States, not so recently emancipated from the old tyranny of caste as Alabama, and a majority of their people would scarcely be found in the intellectual and moral condition which this test makes the *sine qua non* of legislation. It was no doubt natural that the loyalists and negroes of Alabama should dread their old foes of the war-time, and seek to tie their hands by constitutional restraints, but the mode is none the less bigoted and impolitic, and in a few years would make the authors of it themselves ashamed.

If the people of the State do not reject this Constitution, Congress will be compelled to pass upon it, and we do not doubt that it will at once correct the narrowness of its proscriptions. The classes disfranchised under its own acts are already too large. As the controlling classes of Southern society—the men of character and leadership—they need to be reconciled, not repulsed. "If we cannot gain their support," said the late Governor Andrew—"the support of the strongest and ablest minds, the natural leaders of opinion at the South, to the just measures needful for the work of safe reorganization, reorganization will be delusive and full of danger." What Congress may do and should do, then, is to strike out all these political proscriptions, and insert in their place the simple test of an ability to read the Constitution of the United States, and to subscribe one's name to the registry. That, we believe, would be an end to the whole reconstruction muddle. First. Because the test is that which is adopted in the most advanced and best governed State of the Union—Massachusetts. Second. Because the test would be nearly impartial, as between the blacks and whites, in the present condition of Southern culture. Third. Because it would hold forth a strong inducement to both blacks and whites to acquire the rudiments of learning and to support the schools. Fourth. It would meet the approval, or at least disarm the hostility, of the principal conservatives of the South, as we infer from their journals and recent speeches and addresses. Fifth. It would fall in with the views of the President, as he expressed them in Tennessee, and as they are now represented by Senator Doolittle; and, sixth, it would not encounter a bitter hostility from the Democrats whose ablest and most influential organ, the *World*, not long since proposed substantially the same test. Now, a measure which is likely to conciliate such diverse parties as these, without doing any real or permanent injustice to any class, seems to us to present a golden opportunity to Congress for silencing strife, and establishing a policy which is destined to endure.

OLD RYE WHISKIES.

THE LARGEST AND BEST STOCK OF

FINE OLD RYE WHISKIES

In the Land is now Possessed by

HENRY S. HANNIS & CO.,

Nos. 218 and 220 South FRONT Street,

WHO OFFER THE SAME TO THE TRADE, IN LOTS, ON VERY ADVANTAGEOU TERMS.

Their Stock of Rye Whiskies, in Bond, comprises all the favorite brands extant, and runs through the various months of 1865, '66, and of this year, up to present date.

Liberal contracts made for lots to arrive at Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, Ericsson Li Wharf, or at Bonded Warehouse, as parties may elect.

ENGLISH CARPETINGS.

NEW GOODS OF OUR OWN IMPORTATION JUST ARRIVED.

ALSO, A CHOICE SELECTION OF

AMERICAN CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, ETC.

English Druggetings, from half yard to four yards wide; Mattings, Rugs Mats.

Our entire stock, including new goods daily opening, will be offered at LOW PRICES FOR CASH, prior to Removal in January next, to New Store, now building, No. 1222 Chesnut street.

REEVE L. KNIGHT & SON,

11 14 thstu2m NO. 807 CHESNUT STREET.

GREAT REDUCTION,

FOR THE HOLIDAYS,

IN OIL PAINTINGS,

CHROMOS, AND

ENGRAVINGS.

MANTEL AND PIER

LOOKING GLASSES,

IN GREAT VARIETY.

NEW ART GALLERY,

F. BOLAND & CO.,

11 1 2m2p] No. 614 ARCH Street.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

NOW READY,

Gentlemen's and Youths

BOOTS AND CAITERS

FOR FALL AND WINTER WEAR.

FRENCH PATENT LEATHER BOOTS.

FINE FRENCH CALF BOOTS for Balls and Parties.

SINGLE-SOLED BOOTS for Fall Wear.

LIGHT DOUBLE-SOLED BOOTS for Fall Wear.

FRENCH CORK-SOLED BOOTS, very easy for tender feet.

QUILTED SOLED BOOTS made by hand.

GUM SOLED BOOTS, very durable, and guaranteed to keep the feet dry.

Having fitted the second story of my store for some of my workmen, I am able to make any sort of Boots to order, at very short notice. Fair dealing and a moderate price is my motto. A trial is all I desire.

WM. H. HELWEG,

NO. 535 ARCH STREET,

928 smwsmrp One door below Sixth.

THE LATEST STYLES

IN CUSTOM-MADE

BOOTS AND SHOES,

FOR GENTLEMEN AND BOYS.

CALL AND SEE THE

NEW BOX TOES.

PRICES FIXED AT LOW FIGURES.

BARTLETT,

NO. 33 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,

11 23 tf ABOVE CHESNUT.

PATENT ELASTIC

VENTILATING INNER SOLES.

They are a PERFECT REMEDY FOR COLD OR SWEATY FEET OR CORNS. They relieve RHEUMATISM AND NEURALGIA. They absorb and remove the PERSPIRATION inside of RUBBER BOOTS.

To know their merits they must be worn.

Retail Price, $1 00 per pair. Sold by all retail Boot and Shoe Dealers.

H. A. HILL, Proprietor and Manufacturer,

12 9 1m No. 7 UNION Street, Boston, Mass.

FOR THE INFORMATION OF

HOLDERS OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

who may wish to convert them into the

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE

Union Pacific Railroad Co.,

We publish below the terms upon which they may now be exchanged at the office of the Agents of the Company in this city,

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

NO. 36 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

We would to-day give these bonds and pay a difference of

$206 33 taking in exchange U. S. 6's of 1881.

$156 33 do. do. 5-20's of 1862.

$127 58 do. do. 5-20's of 1864.

127 58 do. do. 5-20's of 1865, May & Nov.

$151 33 do. do. 5-20's of '65, Jan. & July.

$151 33 do. do. 5-20's of '67. do.

$93 83 do. do. 5 ⅞ cent. 10-40's. do.

$159 18 do. do. 7 3-10 Cy. June issue.

$153 18 do. do. 7-3-10 Cy. July issue.

(For every thousand dollars.)

We offer these bonds to the public, with every confidence in their security.

Philadelphia, Nov. 21, 1867. 12 2 4p

NEWS BY CUBA CABLE.

GUATEMALA.

Earthquake and Submersion of Zapadilla Key—The People Drowned.

HAVANA, Dec. 11.—A passenger who arrived at Batabano on the 10th inst. by the schooner Carmita, from Trujillo, Honduras, reports that severe shocks of earthquake had been felt on the 26th of November at Isabel, near the Gulf of Dulce. He reports also that the Zapadilla Key in said Gulf had disappeared, and all the inhabitants were drowned.

MEXICO.

The Ministry Anxious to Resign—The Paso del Norte Cabinet Probably to be the Successors—The Ex-Imperialists Deprived of Seats in Congress.

HAVANA, Dec. 11.—Further details of the news from Mexico by the Georgia have been obtained by your correspondent. The Ministry were desirous of resigning, but were retaining their places merely until such time as Congress could be fully organized for business.

It was expected that President Juarez would renominate the same Cabinet that accompanied him to Paso del Norte, during the trying days of the intervention. Some anxiety is created by the move depriving the amnestied imperialists of their seats in Congress, after they had been admitted.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.—Yesterday afternoon the officers of the Grand Lodge Knights of Pythias, District of Columbia, arrived in this city from Washington, and were received by the members of the Grand and Subordinate Lodges of Pennsylvania, headed by the Philadelphia Fire Zouave Band. After marching through the principal streets of the city, they were escorted to the Washington House, their headquarters during their stay in the city. In the evening the installation of the officers of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania took place at the American Mechanics' Hall, Fourth and George streets, in the presence of a large number of the Order. The impressive ceremonies of installation were ably conducted by Grand Chancellor W. P. Westwood, of Washington, assisted by the Grand Lodge officers of the District of Columbia.

The following gentlemen were installed as the officers of the Grand Lodge of this State, to serve one year from January 1, 1868:—Venerable Grand Patriarch, Wilbur H. Myers; Grand Chancellor, Frederick Coppes; Vice-Grand Chancellor, George W. Crouco; Grand Recording Scribe, William Blaucbois; Grand Financial Scribe, William T. Slocum; Grand Banker, Wm. T. Rose; Grand Guide, C. B. Prentiss; Grand Inner Steward, Joseph L. Nichols; and Grand Outer Steward, William T. Martin.

After these ceremonies had been concluded, Grand Chancellor Coppes was presented with a handsome set of regalia by Excelsior Lodge, No. 1, and Grand Chancellor Barton, of Washington, and Veteran Grand Patriarch Myers were presented with a silver salver and pitcher by Damon Lodge, No. 1.

The members and the invited guests then repaired to the Washington House, where they partook of a splendid banquet. To-night the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia will visit the Arch Street Theatre, by invitation of Mrs. Drew. They will return home on Sunday evening.

THE PHILADELPHIA REVENUE BOARD.—*Resignation of General H. H. Bingham.*—The onerous duties of the Postmastership of so large and populous a city as ours, has compelled General Bingham to resign his position as a member of the "Philadelphia Revenue Board," of which he was a useful and valued member. How high a value the Department set upon his services will be seen from the following official letter accepting his resignation:—

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, December 10, 1867.—Sir:—Your letter of November 30, to the Hon. Secretary of the Treasury, tendering your resignation as a member of the Philadelphia Revenue Board, has been received and referred to this office, and I am directed by the Secretary to notify you that the same is accepted.

In thus informing you, I cannot but express to you my thanks for the manner in which, as a member of the Board, you have discharged the duties devolved upon you, and my regret at the necessity which compels you to resign.

Very respectfully,
E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

To Henry H. Bingham, Postmaster, Philadelphia, Pa.

SWISS BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—The Swiss Benevolent Society held its general annual meeting on Thursday evening.

From the statement of the President, Mr. Rudolph Koradi, Swiss Consul, and the report of the Treasurer, Mr. P. J. Wildberger, it appears that during the present year assistance was granted to two hundred and thirty-five applicants, besides medical treatment by the Society's physician, Dr. Julius Schrotz. The hard times are felt very severely by the increase in the number of applicants, and every member present was impressed with the necessity of making the utmost exertions for the benefit of the institution. The following Board of Officers was elected for the year 1868:—

President—Mr. Rudolph Koradi, Swiss Consul.
Vice-President—Mr. Celestin Jacot.
Secretary—Mr. A. H. Wirz.
Treasurer—Mr. Alfred Streull.
Directors—Messrs. P. J. Wildberger, Hy. Ducommun, Edward Richard, Dr. Hy. E. Dwight, Casper Schoedler, Augustus Perret, J. Yauchler, Samuel Mursel, F. Tobler, and Edwrd Darier.

MOROCCO MANUFACTURERS' EXCHANGE.—At the annual meeting of the Philadelphia and Wilmington Morocco Manufacturers' Exchange, held recently in this city, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—President, Samuel B. Jones; Vice-President, William R. Stewart; Secretary, Edward Evans; Treasurer, George Bockius. This Association, the first formed in the United States, was organized three years ago, since which time monthly meetings have been held for the discussion of subjects interesting to the trade. Societies of a similar character have been formed in other cities, and next month the Morocco Manufacturers' National Exchange will hold their meeting in this city. The following are the delegates from the Society in this city:—George S. Adler, Samuel B. Jones, and George Bockius, of Philadelphia, and James Scott and Joseph Richardson, of Wilmington, Del.

IMPORTANT TO BUYERS OF HOSIERY GOODS.—Messrs. Cook & Brother, No. 53 North Eighth street, claim to be the only firm in Philadelphia keeping *all grades* of Hosiery at *Retail* who import their own goods. They feel assured—

1. That by avoiding the profits and commissions imposed in the ordinary course of trade, they save their customers at least 25 per cent.

2. That they have the quality of their goods under complete control using the best yarns, and employing the best workmen in their manufacture.

3. That, having direct access to European markets, they can keep a more complete stock than if dependent upon purchases made here of foreign goods.

A call from the reader is solicited at their store, No. 53 North Eighth street.

CHRONIC CATARRH.—A clergymen in a neighboring village had suffered for many years from an obstinate catarrh, which had resisted all attempts for a cure. The obstruction and discharge from the nose was constant, destroying both taste and smell; and at times even interfering, from the change of voice, with his public ministrations. Almost in despair, he commenced the use of Humphreys' Catarrh Specific No. 10, and after the use of only a few pills—one every night—found himself improved; and ere he had used an entire box could consider himself entirely well.

Johnston, Holloway & Cowden, No. 28 North Sixth street, Dyott & Co., No. 232 North Second street, wholesale agents. Sold also by George G. Evans, Sixth and Poplar streets; Ambrose Smith, Broad and Chesnut streets; Hortter Twentieth and Green streets; John Bley, Frankford road; Roche, Fifteenth and South streets; Callender, Third and Walnut streets; Heckman, No. 326 South Second street; Marsh, Thirteenth and Market streets; Blythe, No. 3120 Market street. Sold in Germantown by W. R. Jones. General Depot, No. 637 Arch street.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Sewing Machines, No. 730 Chesnut street.

RADICAL RESTORATION.—Its good effects are permanent. It not only restores the color of the hair, but the quantity and natural glossiness. This is said by every one using Mrs. S. A. Allen's Improved (new style) Hair Restorer or Dressing (in one bottle). Every druggist sells it. Price, One Dollar.

SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES.—We would call the special attention of the trade to the large sale of Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Balmorals, etc., to be sold by McClelland & Co., auctioneers, at their store, No. 232 Market street, on Monday morning, December 16, commencing at 10 o'clock precisely.

INDUCEMENTS IN HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—
☞ Presents for Ladies,
☞ Presents for Gents.
☞ Presents for Children.
McINTIRE & BROTHER, No. 1035 CHESNUT street.

MARRIED.

MCCANDLESS—MOONEY.—On Thursday morning, December 12, at the residence of the bride's parents, Philadelphia, by the Rev. William McElwee, SAMUEL J. MCCANDLESS to MATTIE T., daughter of James Mooney. No cards.

SLOCUM—GARDEN.—In New York, December 12, 1867, at Christ Church, Fifth avenue and Thirty-fifth street, by the Rev. Dr. F. C. Ewer, GEORGE E. SLOCUM to ANNA ESTELLE, daughter of C. H. Garden, Esq.

TRACY—WRIGHT.—On December 12, 1867, at the residence of the bride's parents, No. 1131 S. Third street, by the Rev. J. B. Maddox, JOHN J. TRACY and ANNIE V. WRIGHT, both of this city.

DIED.

BECK.—On the morning of the 13th instant, LEWIS BECK, in the 68th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Hancock Lodge No. 43, I. O. of O. P., and Butchers' Association, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1010 Buttonwood street, on Tuesday afternoon, the 17th instant, at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Monument Cemetery.

ERRICKSON.—On the morning of the 13th instant, Mrs. ELIZABETH ERRICKSON, in her 72d year.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, John H. Greene, at Tacony, Twenty-third Ward, on Wednesday, the 18th instant, at 1 o'clock P. M. To proceed to Episcopal Church, Holmesburg.

GENNARI.—December 11, 1867, EMILY WARNER, only daughter of Edward and Anna Gennari, in the 5th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 2241 Redner street, on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

HORN.—On the 12th instant, JOHN HORN, in the 76th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 14 S. Broad street, on Monday, the 16th instant, at 2 o'clock P. M. To proceed to Woodlands Cemetery.

KEOHANE.—On the 12th of December, 1867, HUBERT KEOHANE, youngest son of John Keohane, aged 11 years and 2 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his parents' residence, No. 147 Gatzmer street, on Sunday afternoon, the 15th instant, at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Cathedral Cemetery.

MACFARLANE.—On the 12th instant, ELIZABETH, daughter of David and Catherine Macfarlane, aged 26 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 2132 Summer street, on Monday, the 16th instant, at 1½ o'clock.

PHILBIN.—On the 11th instant, JOHN PHILBIN, in the 31st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1209 Spruce street, on Monday, the 16th instant, at 9 o'clock A. M., without further notice. Funeral services at St. John's Church.

PULLEN.—Near Hightstown, N. J., on Thursday, the 13th instant, at 1 o'clock P. M., ISAAC PULLEN, in the 62d year of his age.

His relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, on Tuesday, the 17th instant. Cars leave foot of Walnut street at 2 and 5 o'clock P. M., on Monday, and 6 o'clock A. M., Tuesday.

RIGG.—On the 10th instant, Mr. COLLINS RIGG, in the 43d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Lodge No. 9, A. Y. M., and the Order in general, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 2210 York street, below Front, on Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Franklin Cemetery.

SMITH.—On the 10th instant, MARIA SMITH, relict of the late George W. Smith, aged 65 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son, Samuel P. Smith, No. 1228 Corn street, on Sunday afternoon at 1½ o'clock. To proceed to Mutual Ground.

SPARKS.—On the 11th instant, WASHINGTON SPARKS, in the 38th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Woodbury Lodge, No. 54, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, Gloucester, N. J., on Sunday afternoon, the 15th instant, at 1 o'clock, without further notice.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	7 17	MOON RISES	8 35
SUN SETS	4 33	HIGH WATER	3 55

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.
E. A. SOUDER,
GEORGE L. BUZBY,
SAMUEL E. STOKES,
} MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.

Virginia	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 27
C. of Antwerp	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 27
Allemannia	Southampton	New York	Nov. 29
Atalanta	London	New York	Nov. 30
Tarifa	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 3
Union	Southampton	New York	Dec. 3
C. of Boston	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 4
Helvetia	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 4
Austrian	Liverpool	Portland	Dec. 5
Java	Liverpool	Boston	Dec. 7
Palmyra	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 7
C. of N. York	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 7
Ville de Paris	Brest	New York	Dec. 7
Chicago	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 10

FOR EUROPE.

Etna	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 14
France	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 14
U. Kingdom	New York	Glasgow	Dec. 14
Nestorian	Portland	Liverpool	Dec. 14
Borussia	New York	Hamburg	Dec. 14
Pereire	New York	Havre	Dec. 14
Celia	New York	London	Dec. 14
Allemannia	New York	Hamburg	Dec. 14
Hecla	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 18
Minnesota	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 18
China	Boston	Liverpool	Dec. 18

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Wyoming	Philada	Savannah	Dec. 14
Santiago de Cuba	New York	Aspinwall	Dec. 14
Tonawanda	Philada	Savannah	Dec. 14
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	Dec. 19
Juniata	Philada	New Orleans	Dec. 21
Rising Star	New York	Aspinwall	Dec. 21
Guiding Star	New York	Rio Janeiro	Dec. 23
N. America	New York	Rio Janeiro	Jan. 23

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Brig Herald, Wood, St. Jago. G. W. Bernardon & Co.
Schr Ellen Holgate, Golding, Newbern, N. C., Lathbury, Wickersham & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Aries, Matthews, 60 hours from Boston, with mdse. to H. Winsor & Co. Above Bombay Hook, passed four barques, two herm. brigs, and two full rigged brigs, all at anchor.

MEMORANDA.

Barque Mary E. Libby, Libby, hence, arrived up at Portland on Tuesday evening.

Barque Chanticleer, Moore, from Cardiff 22d Oct. for Philadelphia, was spoken in lat. 36 02 N., long. 72 40 W.—no date.

Barque Addie, Augusta, Davis, hence, at St. Jago de Cuba 27th ult.

Brig Dogmar, Ohirik, for Philadelphia, sailed from Messina 14th ult.

Brig Guglielmo Tommassino, Criscuolo, for Philadelphia, sailed from Messina 19th ult.

Brig Nellie Mowe, Leeman, hence, remained at Messina 23d ult.

Brig Rebecca Shepherd, Bearton, hence 12th Oct. for Rotterdam, has arrived in Holland leaky—by the Atlantic Cable.

Schr Georgie Deering, hence for Portland, at Provincetown 13th inst.

Schrs L. C. Hickman, Lawson; J. B. Morris, Newman; E. A. Graham, Smith, all from Boston; M. E. Rankin, Crosby, and Maria, Nash, from Providence, all for Philadelphia, at New York 13th inst.

Schr S. Wilson, Nowell, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 11th inst.

Schrs M. A. Westcott, Gandy, hence for Lynn, and M. A. McGahan, Hawes, hence for Boston, at Holmes' Hole 11th inst.

Schrs J. O'Donohue, Gilkey, hence for Boston, and J. T. Trafton, Tapley, hence for Portsmouth, sailed from Holmes' Hole 8th inst.

Schr A. E. Martin, Lloyd, hence, at Providence 11th instant.

Schr S. L. Presbrey, Crocker, hence for Fall River, passed up Mount Hope Bay 11th inst.

Schr J. B. Ingraham, Dickerson, hence, at Newport 11th inst.

Schr American Eagle, Shaw, from Pawtucket for Philadelphia, at Newport 11th inst.

Schrs R. W. Tull, Robbins, hence for Boston, and R. Sonder, hence for Eastport, at Holmes' Hole 10th instant.

Schrs Hannibal, Cox, from New Bedford for Philadelphia; B. F. Reeves, Armstrong; J. Lancaster, Williams; Black Diamond, Young; M. G. Chadwick; C. C. Morris; S. T. Wines, Hulse, from Philadelphia; A. M. Flanagan, Coberg, from Philadelphia for Boston; Cerro Gordo, Handy, from Lanesville for Philadelphia; and J. Crocker, Sleeper, from Vinalhaven for do., were at Newport 10th inst.

Schr Annie May, May, hence, at Gloucester 7th inst.

Schr Ellen Holgate, Golding, Newbern, N. C., for Philadelphia, was spoken 12th inst., off Norfolk.

Schr L. Audenried, Crawford, hence, at Pawtucket 11th inst.

Schr Ald, Seth, hence, at Providence 11th inst.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Official information has been received at this office that a light is now exhibited from a lighthouse moored at the entrance of the Liau river, north coast of the Yellow Sea. The light is a fixed white light, and in clear weather should be seen from a distance of eight miles. The lighthouse has three masts, and is moored in five and a half fathoms, with Tower hill bearing S. by E. ½ E., ruined tower on Kae-chu Point SE. ¾ E. and the mouth of the river NE. by E. ¼ E. Baskets are placed on the top of two of the masts; the mizzen yard is always crossed, and from this mast signals are made. From the lighthouse the two buoys in the river can be seen, one with the eye, the other with a telescope. All bearings are magnetic. Variation 3 deg. 30 min. westerly in 1867.

By order,
W. B. SHUBRICK, Chairman.
Treasury Department, Office Lighthouse Board, Washington, D. C., Nov. 22, 1867.

Perseus Rocks, off the east coast of Sibuyan Island, were discovered in April, 1867, by her Majesty's steamer Perseus, Commander Charles E. Stevens, striking on them. They are of coral, and supposed to be connected by shoal ground, being only distant 5¼ miles in a NE. by N. and SW. by S. direction from each other. The southern of these rocks lies 7½ miles due east from Cavit Point and the northern E. by S. ½ S., nearly 8 miles from Cambayalan Point. Captain Fegg, of the Spanish merchant steamer Sud Este, in describing several dangers in this Archipelago, says:—"Another reef also exists to the southward of the island of Sibuyan bearing from the Cresta Del Gallo NE. 4 to 5 miles. I have several times gone across this bank, lying immediately in my track from Romblon to Zebu; the least water I have found on it has been 5¼ fathoms." This reef is probably part of the same on which the Perseus struck, and also that alluded to in Horsburg's Directory as having been seen about 10 miles east of Sibuyan Island.

All bearings are magnetic. Variation 0 30 easterly in 1867.

By command of their lordships,
GEO. HENRY RICHARDS, Hydrographer.
Hydrographic Office, Admiralty, London, Oct. 24, 1867.

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SATURDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1867.

Which Is It?

The accounts given of Patagonia by Captain Cook, and of the land of the Lilliputians by that distinguished nobleman, Baron Munchausen, strongly resemble the tales which come to us of the wealth or worthlessness, the miasmas or the salubrity, of our recently purchased or about to be purchased possessions. Any disinterested citizen who would read both sides of the various reports of the condition of Alaska would be in great doubt whether it was an iceberg or a rich alluvial State, whether it was as cold as the North Pole or as mild as Maine, whether any shrubs can grow there or whether it boasts of timber as gigantic as that of the Yo-Semite Valley. So when that we come to purchase the island of St. Thomas, an equal diversity of opinion is visible. According to several accounts, it is little better than a volcano. It is liable to be flooded by the sea, or burned up by the fire. It is unhealthy in the extreme, is comparatively poorly fitted for a naval station, and, altogether, is not worth having. Just as this becomes the prevalent idea, the State Department publishes the report of Rear Admiral David D. Porter. We will briefly sum up the advantages as given by the Admiral:—

"There is no harbor in the United States better fitted than St. Thomas for a naval station. Its harbor and that of San Juan, and the harbors formed by Water Island, would contain all the vessels of the largest navy in the world, where they would be protected at all times from bad weather and be secure against an enemy."

"If it even should be intended to make a great naval depot in the West Indies, St. Thomas offers all the advantages and facilities for making dry docks, coal stations, and arsenals, all under complete protection."

"The whole area of the island is only forty-five square miles, the surface rugged and elevated, and almost devoid of trees, which, having been cut down unsparingly, have lain the island open to the sun, and caused a scarcity in the supply of water. The deficiency is, however, supplied by tanks which are kept filled at all seasons by the rains. No doubt water could be obtained by sinking artesian wells."

"St. Thomas has hitherto been considered one of the safest ports of refuge against those dreadful hurricanes, which, however, are so erratic in their course that one island and then another feels the effects of their fury."

"All the officers of the island, except the Governor and one or two others, are appointed by the home Government. It may be well to mention that the inhabitants are mostly colored, but they are extremely well educated. Nearly all of the clerks in the stores are colored."

"On the whole, however, St. Thomas is as healthy as any of the other islands, and with proper quarantine regulations would be considered quite a salubrious place. I know that Americans and Europeans, invalids, seek it in winter; and there, or at the little Island of Santa Cruz, are soon restored to health."

"In fine, I think St. Thomas is the keystone to the arch of the West Indies. It commands them all. It is of more importance to us than to any one else, and if Europe was at leisure, and its attention was not distracted by its own complications, we would not be allowed to get the island on any terms."

If what the Admiral says be true and not exaggerated, which we see no reason for believing that it is, then the island of St. Thomas is worth having. But we have equally reliable accounts of earthquakes, volcanoes, hurricanes, and epidemics, which are certainly enough to terrify the most eager purchaser. It is well for the people, however, to become as well acquainted with our proposed purchase as possible; we therefore give the points of Admiral Porter's report. But, with all the conflicting accounts, it is impossible for us to decide whether it is an Eden or a crater.

Mr. Woodward's Speech.

The House was startled yesterday by the able legal argument of ex-Chief Justice Woodward, who boldly declared in favor of that rule of the law which allows Congress to prefer articles of impeachment against the President or any officer for an offense which is not indictable. Judge Woodward spoke purely as a lawyer, and laid down what he considered the true interpretation of the legal rights of the House. While opposed to impeachment he boldly declared it lawful for it to be done, without any specific crime being charged. This view is one held by a large number of our ablest statesmen, and is only noticeable as coming at this time from a bitter Democrat. The effect of the speech, we are told, was to greatly surprise the House. We are glad to see this tone among members. They desire to rise above mere considerations of the present, and to declare what, in their view of the law, is right. We hope to see such a spirit prevail much more generally among our members than it does.

One of the "Relics."

The Mormon question has loomed up in the political horizon at various times, but in the pressure of more momentous affairs, and through the utter incompetency of those who have been charged by the Federal Government with attending to the matter, nothing has come of the agitation so far. The time is fast approaching, however, when Brigham Young will begin to figure more largely than ever in politics, and when a definite settlement of his chronic disagreement with the rest of the world will be forced upon us. The rapid progress of the Pacific Railroad will soon open up the fertile valley surrounding Great Salt Lake, and its natural attractions, augmented as they have been by the studied thrift of the Saints, will be irresistible to tens of thousands of sturdy pioneers in search of permanent homes. Then will ensue a social, and it may be a hand-to-hand, struggle between the followers of the Prophet and the Gentiles, the result of which no one can reasonably doubt. Mormonism, with all its attendant eccentricities, will certainly go down in the encounter, especially if it come to blows. And it will receive no sympathy from the outside world. As far as mere vagaries in religious doctrines are concerned, the Saints are entitled to the privilege of stultifying themselves by professing to believe in the chicanery of Joe Smith, prophet and martyr, and by submitting to the jugglery of his by-no-means unworthy successor, the uxorious Brigham Young. If the saintly adherents of the latter will abandon the demoralizing practice of a plurality of wives, there are none who will dare or care to molest them or make them afraid. But if it be their intention to continue it, their summary suppression is inevitable, and it behooves "the quorum of twelve" to be on the lookout for a more eligible and less accessible retreat than Utah, with the great highway of the nation fairly cutting it in two. It may be that Mr. Secretary Seward can furnish them with a desolate island in the South Sea from among his recent purchases. Let them make the application without further delay.

An Omen of the Future.—Let Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Mrs. Susan B. Anthony, and Mrs. George Francis Train, take courage. Notwithstanding the miserable failure which attended their recent effort to place the ballot in the hands of their sex in Kansas, a voice of encouragement comes to them from beyond the seas. One Liby Maxwell, whether wedded wife or melancholy spinster, we are not informed, is a rate-payer in the city of Manchester, England, and for this reason her name was necessarily put upon the register. At the recent election, when Jacob Bright, the brother of John, was returned to Parliament by an overwhelming majority, the vote of Liby Maxwell contributed its due share to his triumph. She was escorted to the polls by a guard of honor, which, it is safe to say, was made up of fair ladies alone, and at their head marched the Presidentess of the Female Suffrage Society. The jeers of a portion of the crowd of masculine monsters which was drawn together by the unusual spectacle were more than counteracted by the cheers of those who enjoyed the affair, either as a joke or a reality; and, contrary to the customs which have prevailed in Manchester of late, there was no interference by the police. The only circumstance which tends to dampen the rejoicings of Mesdames Stanton, Anthony, and Train, in consequence of this ominous event, is the well-known fact that Manchester is some thousands of miles distant from Kansas.

The Brutal Tragedy enacted in New York a day or two ago teaches a lesson which the authorities of every large city in the country would do well to act upon. In the fatal encounter between the rival minstrels, the fact was developed that two of them at least were armed with revolvers, in consequence of which defiance of the law punishing as a crime the carrying of concealed deadly weapons, one life was sacrificed and another is despaired of. This practice has become almost fashionable with a certain class of men, who lay claim to some respectability, but who are nevertheless subject to violent fits of passion, as well as other mortals. If the police of this city and New York should arrest without further delay every man whom they have good reason to suspect of a violation of the law in this way, the calendars of the criminal courts would be materially decreased.

Perverted Genius.—Weston, the peripatetician, has taken to lecturing, like his illustrious predecessor; and Adah Isaacs Menken announces a volume of poems as soon to be forthcoming, with a dedication to Algernon Charles Swinburne. The former, we regret to say, is not as well received by the newspaper critics as Charles Dickens—one of them who has actually listened to his platitudes declaring that "all his genius runs to legs, and his lectures are wishy-washy affairs." The first part of this curt critique might be applied to the Menken with propriety, and we opine that when her rhymes are made public they will be found quite as "wishy-washy" as are the literary performances of the man who failed to walk one hundred miles in twenty-four hours.

The Marquis of Hastings, who deserves to rank as the Prince of Horse Jockeys, has come to grief. At the last Derby his losses footed up the sum of £80,000, and these comprised but a moiety of the ill luck which he has encountered of late. He has, therefore, been obliged to put his racing stud under the hammer. It comprised twenty-one yearlings, twenty two-year-old nags, and eleven horses in training, all of which netted £37,000. The poor man has probably not a dozen horses left to console him.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[*For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.*]

☞ TO THE HISTORY OF PERFUMES, published some time ago in England may be added the appendix that PHALON'S "NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS" has attained a sale that was never before reached by any extract for the handkerchief in any part of the civilized world.—*Freeport Journal.* 1t

☞ A FAIR FOR THE SALE OF USEFUL AND FANCY ARTICLES, will be held in the Lecture Room of the

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
GERMAN STREET, BELOW THIRD,
Rev. A. CULVER, Pastor,

commencing on TUESDAY, December 17, and continuing for ONE WEEK. Proceeds to be devoted to necessary repairs and alterations to the Church building and the payment of outstanding liabilities. [12 14 7t

☞ COMMONWEALTH NATIONAL BANK,
PHILADELPHIA Dec. 14, 1867.
The Annual Election for Directors will be held at the BANKING HOUSE on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January, 1868, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.
12 13 mwf14 H. C. YOUNG, Cashier.

☞ ITALIAN OPERA—CHOICE SEATS for every night. News Stand, CONTINENTAL HOTEL. 12 13 2t*

☞ REDUCTION IN PRICE OF STECK & CO.'S and Haines Bro.'s PIANOS, MELODEONS, Etc., *to suit the times.* 12 12 1m

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ THE SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH will for the present worship in HORTICULTURAL HALL, BROAD Street, between Locust and Spruce. Preaching To-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. E. R. BEADLE. Communion Service in the Afternoon at 3¼ o'clock, at the Church, TWELFTH and WALNUT Streets. *

☞ "BELSHAZZAR'S LESSONS."—BY request of the Young Men's Christian Association, Professor R. H. MATHER, of Amherst College, will preach to young men on the above subject, in the PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, BROAD and GREEN Streets, To-morrow (Sunday) evening, at 7½ o'clock. All are invited, young men especially. *

☞ REV. J. F. M'CLELLAND WILL plead the cause of the worthy poor, in TRINITY M. E. CHURCH, EIGHTH Street, above Race, to-morrow morning at 10½ o'clock, when a collection will be taken for the "Home Missionary Society." THOMAS T. MASON,
Chairman Committee on Public Meetings. *

☞ LUTHERBAUM CHAPEL, TWELFTH and OXFORD Sts.—Rev. NOAH M. PRICE, Pastor. At 10½ (by special request), Rev. T. A. FERNLEY, Pastor of Nazareth M. E. Church. 7½—Pastor's third sermon to the masses:—Firemen—their death and its lessons. Pews free. *

☞ REV. A. A. WILLITS, D. D., WILL preach the Anniversary Sermon of the Philadelphia Bible Society in the WEST ARCH STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, To-morrow, at 7½ P. M. Morning Service at 10½ o'clock. The public are invited. *

☞ OLD SPRUCE STREET CHURCH, SPRUCE Street, below Fifth, Rev. J. WHEATON SMITH, D. D., Pastor.—Morning service 10½ A. M. Subject: "Forgiveness the Beginning of a Better Life." Evening, at 7½ o'clock, sermon to young ladies. *

☞ "I AM FEARFULLY AND WONderfully Made."—Last sermon of the present series. Rev. Dr. MARCH will preach on the subject To-morrow (Sunday) Evening, at 7½ o'clock, in the CLINTON STREET CHURCH, TENTH Street, below Spruce. The public is invited. *

☞ PHILADELPHIA BIBLE SOCIETY.—The Anniversary Sermon will be preached by the Rev. Dr. WILLITS, in the WEST ARCH STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, at 7½ o'clock, on Sabbath evening, the 15th of December. *

☞ THE SIXTH OF THE SERIES OF Sermons to Medical Students by the Bishops and Clergy of the Protestant Episcopal Church, will be delivered by the Rev. Dr. RUDDER, at ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, TENTH Street, below Market, on Sunday Evening next, at 7½ o'clock. The seats in the middle aisle will be reserved for students. *

☞ ST. CLEMENT'S CHURCH, TWENTIETH and CHERRY Streets.—In consequence of the broken windows, and not to interfere with the work of those restoring them, this church will be closed to-morrow. It will be reopened on Sunday, the 22d inst. *

☞ REMEMBER THE POOR.—REV. T. M. GRIFFITH will plead their cause, in the ARCH STREET M. E. CHURCH, To-morrow morning at 10½ o'clock. Collection for the "Home Mission." THOMAS T. MASON,
Chairman Committee on Public Meetings. *

☞ EBENEZER M. E. CHURCH.—REV. J. B. McCULLOUGH will preach on Sunday next at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. Experience Meeting at 3 P. M. *

☞ REV. E. L. MAGOON, D. D., OF Albany, New York, will preach in the BROAD STREET BAPTIST CHURCH, corner of BROAD and BROWN Streets, To-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. *

☞ UNION M. E. CHURCH.—REV. G. D. CARROW, D. D., will preach to-morrow morning at 10½ o'clock and evening at 7½ o'clock. Seats all free. *

☞ GERMANTOWN SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, TULPEHOCKEN and GREEN Streets.—Communion in the morning. Church closed in the evening on account of Union service in behalf of the Tract cause, in Market Square Church. *

☞ REV. M. D. KURTZ WILL PREACH in TRINITY M. E. CHURCH, EIGHTH Street, above Race, on Sabbath, 15th inst., at 10½ A. M., and Rev. J. MASON, P. E. at 7½ P. M. *

☞ CALVARY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, LOCUST Street, above Fifteenth.—Preaching To-morrow at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M., by Rev. J. H. McILVAINE, D. D., of Princeton, N. J.

☞ GREEN STREET M. E. CHURCH.—To-morrow evening, at 7½ P. M., second sermon on the Voyage of Life:—The Conflicts of Faith. *

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The embellishments in the number now before us consist of the following:—
New Shoes. A fine steel engraving.
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A Colored Fashion Plate, containing six figures.
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Colored plate of Berlin wool work. Figure of a stag, printed in eight colors.
A large Extension sheet, containing twenty-four engravings of ladies' dresses, children's dresses, etc. etc.
A well-executed engraving of the future millionaire of Walrossia.
Ladies' Socks, Manties, Walking Suits, etc.
In the Work Department will be found a Round Doyley or Head-dress, in tatting; Bead Fringes, Toilet Mat; Knitting Needle-Book; Barrel Match-Stand; Jewel Box, with Pincushion; Crochet Clothes Bag; Letters for Marking; Embroidery; Braiding, etc.
The Music, Receipt, Cottage, and Horticultural Departments are still retained in the Book.
The Literary Department of the number is very good. "Phemie Howland," by Marion Harland, promises to be the story of the year. "The Decoy Duck." "Life's Contrasts." "Nettie's Sacrifice." "Raking Hay," are all excellent. There is also a New Year's story by Miss Frost, written in her pleasing style. An increase of reading matter will also be noticed. It amounts to over twelve pages a month, or nearly two numbers a year. This is without doubt the best number Mr. Godey has ever issued.

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WISHART'S PINE TREE CORDIAL.—Hear the bitter cries borne on every breeze. It is the voice of your sick mother, your dying father, or perishing children; their bodies are suffering the burning hell-fires of poisonous doses. Calomel, Antimony, Copper, Zinc, Arsenic, Arsenious Acid, Stramonium, Foxglove, Morphia, Belladonna, Henbane, Opium, Nux Vomica, and Narcotine. See the dim lamp of life as it flickers. Nature stands up to the fight as a tried warrior, and commands his soldiers to come up to the struggle. The Stomach answers, I have received a ball of arsenic from the doctor's gun; it was his last shot; it has dissolved itself within me; it feels like liquid fire; every avenue through which gastric juice would flow is obstructed by inflammation from the dreadful charge. "Come, Liver, I can depend on you to send life, and blood, and vitality to every part of the system." The Liver answers, "I know the victory of the day depended upon my effort, although I was very sick, and salivated by the last dose I received, yet when I saw my kindred—the nerves—that I had fed for years, trembling and fainting for the want of pure food, I rallied myself to unlock the storehouse of pure blood, and just at that moment I received a bombshell from death's gun. It was charged with a dose of Calomel, and my rich blood was turned to burning water. I can give no assistance, for I am myself slaughtered by poison." "O! Lungs, do not thou fail in this day of battle, or a great man will perish, and go down to the grave. Do you not see him? He is gasping—he is gasping for breath. Come! oh come quickly, or all is lost." The Lungs answer, "I can do nothing, for I have been contracted for the last five days. Every air passage within me has been poisoned, and the mucous lining taken off, leaving me no vitality to act upon. I am chained to the car of death by that dread enemy, Antimony." At this critical moment the doctor arrived. The weeping wife and helpless children gather around him, with bitter tears and cries. They ask, "Can there not be a change of medicine? We would like to try Doctor Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial; we have heard of its great popularity to cure when all hope seemed to be gone, in cases of Consumption, Liver Complaint, and Dyspepsia; and, doctor, we have thought if you would give your consent, we would send for the Pine Tree Tar Cordial at once; it may save the life of my husband." "No," says the doctor, "I am not willing to give the case up yet. I will give one more dose—it shall be Belladonna." And it was given. The fort was stormed, and it yielded—all was lost by the poisonous dose. He made his last call, and he attempted to comfort and quiet the broken-hearted widow and fatherless and helpless children by telling them of the shortness of human life, and reminding them of the fact that all men must die. And thus the work of death goes on. Parents are bereft of their children, children are left orphans, families are destroyed, society deprived of her noblest citizens, and the earth filled with misery and poverty, in consequence of poisonous medication.

Oh! fathers and mothers of the millions of families of America, stand for one hour upon the summit of intelligence, unshackled from the chain of prejudice of the self-styled regular practitioner, and see the destruction of human life, of men and women of robust constitution, of youths with the fires of health shining through their beaming cheeks, and of the little babe laughing and dancing, full of life, upon its mother's knee. They are attacked with the most simple disease, but for fear of some danger lurking within, the doctor is sent for, the dose is given, and in the short space of one week a funeral procession is seen moving from your doors. We ask, is there not something wrong? is there not something wanting? some change in the practice of medicine? There has been a great advancement in all other sciences; why not in medicine? The old stage has been given up for the quick travel of the railway car. The tiresome work of sewing by hand for the rapid sewing-machine. From the slow scythe to cut the grass to the wonderful mowing-machine. From waiting the arrival of the slow mail to the quick lightning speed of the telegraph message. From the small row-boat to the powerful steamer. From the hand printing-press to the great steam printing-press. But in medicine there has been no advancement for the last two hundred years. But the doctor of that period was a hard-working man; he went out in the forests, and pasture-grounds of nature's garden, once cursed and blighted by sin, to bring forth the destruction of man, but now redeemed and blessed by the Son of God, that every tree and herb and spear of grass and all things that grow out of the ground, from which man was made, should be filled with curative properties for the healing of man. Out of those trees and herbs he prepared his remedies for the cure of diseases. The work was done in his own laboratory, and when the medicine was ready for use, he was not afraid to taste of it himself, lest he should be poisoned by its destructive properties. It was a cordial to the sick man and a balm to heal his disease. But what is the history of to-day, of the year 1867, in the science of medicine? We say it has retrograded and gone back faster than all other sciences have advanced. The doctor of to-day has turned his back upon the great store of the forest, and said your healing virtue requires too much labor for me to perform. His prescription is given, and remedies prepared from the destructive magazines of poisons.

Such is the prejudice of a certain fraternity of doctors, that if one of their number was to prepare a great remedy for the cure of a certain disease, and offer it for sale to the needy sufferer, he would be kicked out of their midst, and they would refuse to hold counsel with him. We say shame on such wicked conduct. God will weigh you in the balance, in His great day of reckoning, and reward you according to your evil deeds. We say to the sick, hope in God, that you may be restored to health by the use of Dr. WISHART'S PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL and GREAT AMERICAN DYSPEPSIA PILLS.

THE PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL IS PURELY VEGETABLE. It is the vital principle of the Pine Tree obtained by a peculiar process in the distillation of the tar, by which its highest medicinal properties are obtained.

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It invigorates the digestive organs and restores the appetite.

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Its healing principle acts upon the irritated surface of the lungs and throat, penetrating to each diseased part, relieving pain, and subduing inflammation.

It is the result of years of study and experiment, and it is offered to the afflicted with the positive assurance of its power to cure the following diseases, if the patient has not too long delayed a resort to the means of cure:—

CONSUMPTION OF THE LUNGS,
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The award of the Exposition Universelle, of the very highest prize in the decoration of Mr. Goodwin, the representative of the Grover & Baker Machines, with the Imperial Cross of the Legion of Honor, thus attesting their superior merits, was only what was expected by those who know the great reputation of these machines here. But we presume they were hardly prepared yet for such a frank admission as appears in the advertisement of one of its principal competitors (whose proprietors have heretofore in everything depreciated the merits of the Grover & Baker Elastic Stitch), that to sell their machines they now find it necessary to attach an "*improvement*," by which they are enabled to make the "*Elastic stitch which uses the thread directly from two spools without rewinding on the bobbin, and also to execute embroidery.*" "*This*," they say, "*is a great improvement.*"

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Men's, Youths', and Boys'.
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Largest Stock in Philadelphia,
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At Lowest Prices in Philadelphia.
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CARD.—*We have made Overcoats a specialty this season. Having been fortunate in securing large lots of Choice Goods in Chinchillas, Esquimaux, Beavers, Cloths, etc. etc. etc., Foreign and Domestic—late in the season, at the lowest prices known for years—less than cost of importation and manufacture, we are enabled to offer them at prices less than some Goods cost in most other establishments, and lower than they have been sold for six years. They are selling rapidly, but are as rapidly replenished each day. Style, fit, and make equal to best customer work, at half the price.*

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Skating Jackets,
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We have now open and arranged for the Holidays the largest and most varied assortment of all the newest designs of Fancy Goods, suitable for holiday presents, ever displayed in this city, and invite the public to make an examination of our assortment before purchasing elsewhere. Our prices are arranged to suit all purses. Those in search of fancy goods can hardly fail to make a selection from our large and varied assortment, which is all marked in plain figures, at a great reduction in prices.

JAMES K. KERR & BRO., China Hall, No. 529 Chesnut street.

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The largest assortment in the city of all the newest shapes and designs, varying in price from 75 cents to $350 per pair.

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Over one hundred different patterns, all the newest colors and shapes, ranging from $2·50 to $40 per set.

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These are entirely new, and the only assortment in the United States.

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AT KERR'S China Hall, No. 529 Chesnut street, a large assortment of the newest styles, from 75 cents to $40 each.

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At KERR'S China Hall, No. 529 Chesnut street; a large assortment just received, which we offer at the lowest importers' prices.

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For the largest assortment of Rich Decorated China and Glass Fancy Goods for Holiday Presents, go to KERR'S China Hall, No. 529 Chesnut street.

New Christmas Goods

At KERR'S China Hall, No. 529 Chesnut street, sold retail at wholesale prices. Call and examine the prices and assortment.

Fancy Christmas Goods

Marked down less than Auction prices at KERR'S China Hall, No. 529 Chesnut street.

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For Christmas presents, from $1 to $7·50 each, at KERR'S China Hall, No. 529 Chesnut street.

French China. French China.
SELLING OFF. SELLING OFF.

KERR'S China Hall, No. 529 Chesnut street. We are now offering (to reduce stock before moving to our new store, No. 1216 Chesnut street) our entire stock of White French China, retail, less than the lowest wholesale importers' prices, and *guaranteed to be superior* to any French China ever offered in this market, and newest shapes.

Warranted best quality White French China Dinner Plates, large size, 9½ inches, per doz.....$3·25
Dinner Plates, French size, 9 inches, per doz..... 3·00
Breakfast Plates, large size, 8¾ inches, per doz..... 2·75
Breakfast Plates, small size, 8 inches, per doz..... 2·50
Tea Plates, large size, 7¼ inches, per doz..... 2·00
Tea Plates, small size, 6 inches, per doz..... 1·88

With a complete stock of all other articles in French China, at equally low prices, and in quantity to suit purchasers.

JAMES K. KERR & BRO., China Hall, No. 529 Chesnut street.

VALUABLE, USEFUL, AND ORNAMENTAL CHRISTMAS PRESENTS of great value for little money.—The time for Christmas presents is approaching, and the present is the time to select them. The best place in this or any other city to purchase Holiday presents is the Silver-plated Ware Establishment, at the northeast corner of Ninth and Chesnut streets. Here will be found the largest, handsomest, and best-selected stock of silver-plated Ware to be found in the United States, and at such prices as cannot fail to give entire satisfaction. Among a few of the articles may be found Tea Sets, Cake Baskets, Oyster and Soup Tureens, Vegetable Dishes, Butter Dishes, Cake Knives, Fish Knives, Crumb Scrapers, Kettles, Bouquet Holders, Dishes, Ice Bowls, Goblets, Knives and Forks, Castors of every description, with every novelty in Silver-plated Ware.

All the members of the old firm of John C. Mead & Sons are here, and the goods are manufactured under their immediate supervision.

It has been their one great purpose at all times to offer nothing but the most reliable stock, and buyers will find it to their interest to deal with a firm who make an article remarkable for uniformity of quality and perfectness of manufacture, which, when the amount of silver used is considered, is decidedly the cheapest in the city.

EVERYTHING frozen tight; all the streams, even the springs of benevolence, excepting that living stream of customers that is continually flowing through the doors of Charles Stokes & Co.'s First-class Ready-made Clothing Store, under the Continental Hotel. Winter Clothing sold at prices to suit the times. Call and see.

THE STIMULATING and toning of the nerve fluid is most essential when Neuralgia, Nerve Ache, or any similar nervous complaint has to be combated with. The most beneficial medicine to effect this is Dr. Turner's Tic Douloureux or Universal Neuralgia Pill, for by its agency the whole nervous system is invigorated and these diseases expelled. Apothecaries have this medicine.

REIMER'S PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY, Second street, above Green, leads the way in making fine Photographs. 6 Cards, or one large Picture, $1 00. 12 Ferrotypes, 50c.

T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS.—No book house in the world has the fine assortment of Holiday Books that T. B. Peterson & Brother, No. 306 Chesnut street, Philadelphia, now offer for sale. The collection is rich, varied, and choice in all the departments of literature.

Here it would not be inappropriate to mention that Messrs. T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia, Pa., publish *Dickens' Complete Illustrated Works in twenty-three* different editions. *They are the best and cheapest editions published in the world*, being printed from the largest type, and are superior to all other editions in the market. In fact, "Petersons' Editions" are the only uniform ones published, containing all the original illustrations by Cruikshank, Phiz, Leech, Browne, Maclise, Marcus Stone, McLenan, and other noted artists. The Illustrated Edition contains near Six Hundred Illustrations, bound in every conceivable style. From the pocket-cover volume to the gorgeous full-bound call volume. What more suitable "Holiday Present" could be given to any one than a set of this author's writings? We answer, None. The publishers will send their descriptive catalogue of Charles Dickens' Works, with prices of each style of binding, to any address, on application.

The Juvenile Department has the largest and finest assortment of children's books ever offered before in this city.

OUR FRIENDS continually ask us, at this season of the year, where they shall go to get this, that, and the other for their Holiday Presents for their wives, daughters, sweethearts, mothers, husbands, sons, and brothers. Our opinion is, that the most appropriate gift is either a book or a picture—one being food for the mind, the other a constant pleasure to the eye. We know of no better place than Pitcher's, No. 808 Chesnut street. We advise our friends to give them a call. Their store is a perfect curiosity shop of Books, Pictures, Stereoscopes, Views, Chromos, Frames, Albums, in fact indescribable and at about one-half the prices of other stores.

1867. FINE CONFECTIONERY, 1867.
In neat boxes, for Holiday Presents, delivered to any part of the city. E. G. WHITMAN & CO., No. 318 Chesnut street.

DIED.

For additional Deaths see Third Page.

OLIVER.—On the 13th instant, JOSEPH OLIVER, in the 65th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the members of the First Company Old State Fencibles, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his son-in-law, John Brazer, No. 238 Dickerson street, on Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Union Cemetery.

SHARP.—Suddenly, in New York, on the 11th instant, THOMAS J. SHARP, aged 31 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 933 Marshall street, on Sunday, the 15th instant, at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Monument Cemetery.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.]

A FORGER AND HIS OPERATIONS.—In *The Evening Telegraph* of some days ago, a full report was given of the arrest of a forger, Joseph B. Dawson by name. Yesterday afternoon he had a full knowing up at a hearing before Alderman Toland, and the fact of his being an old and incontrovertibly cunning forger, was established. The first witness called was Mr. C. A. Pearson, teller of the Central National Bank. He stated that on or about the 17th of October, Mr. E. A. Lynd, of this city, came into the bank with Dawson, and introduced him to to the officers, saying that he had been recommended to do business with that institution by several letters, purporting to be from well known and influential citizens of Pittsburg. At the same time Dawson presented a draft from Pittsburg which he wanted cashed, but this was not done for some reason. Mr. Lynd and the alleged forger went out, and in about half an hour the latter returned. He said that, upon considering the matter of the draft with Mr. Lynd, that gentleman had agreed to take it himself, paying over a check for $150. This, Dawson presented for payment. The teller scrutinized the check, and refused payment on the ground that the signature was badly executed, and looked very little like Mr. Lynd's signature.

Mr. Pearson, however, said that if Mr. Lynd would indorse the back of the check with the statement that the signature was bonafide, that he would cash it. Dawson left, and soon returned with the check endorsed "O. K., E. W. Lynd," but this signature was even as bad as the other, and payment was for some time refused; but Dawson in extenuation for the bad writing, said that Mr. Lynd and himself had been having the convivial glass together, and that the writer's hand had become rather shaky. With this explanation, which was given in an earnest manner, the check was cashed. It is almost needless to say that in due time its spurious nature was discovered, as was the false explanation given by Dawson.

Now the next witness called was one Maris Taylor, a young man, and an accomplice of the cunning Dawson. He turned State's evidence—on the principle of securing the larger bird by letting the smaller fly—and said that he had been sent to the Central National Bank to receive $37 on a check bearing on its face the signature of E. W. Lynd, forged by Dawson; that when he received the $37, with a wise forethought of his own pecuniary circumstances, he appropriated $30, and returned the rest to Dawson; that at another time Dawson wanted money, and he sent Taylor first to Maurice & Co., on Chesnut street, and then to the Northern Liberties Bank, to procure some blank checks, and when he had got them, Dawson and one of his associates went into a saloon on Girard avenue, in which the forger was eventually arrested, and there they forged a check on the Northern Liberties Bank for $75, attaching to it the false signature of Messrs. Ellis & Harrop, dry goods dealers on Market street; that they sent him (Taylor) to the Bank to get it cashed, when he was arrested. He further stated that Dawson used to have a room at the Continental, where he forged checks by the wholesale, and before the very eyes of him who was being gradually initiated into the secrets and peculiarities of the great crime.

Then there was another complainant, Mr. Horbacher, who alleged that Dawson had sneaked into his store, and had stolen two valuable gold watches. Upon this testimony Joseph B. Dawson was committed in default of $5000 bail, in $4000 bail to answer for his forgeries, and in $1000 bail to appear at Court and answer for his robberies. He is a man about twenty-five years of age, light complexion, and stoutly built.

Morris Taylor, the son of a well known and greatly respected farmer in Chester county, was committed to answer as a witness in another case linked with this in default of $2000 bail.

THE CITY ICE-BOAT still reposes gracefully in her berth, and we understand that the Trustees have not even engaged the services of an engineer as yet. Meanwhile the storm and cold are playing the very mischief on the Delaware, which already contains a large amount of floating ice, and if matters keep on undisturbed as at present navigation will be completely interrupted by Monday. If the Trustees had the slightest regard for their duties and the commercial interests of the city, they would have their machine, ungainly and comparatively worthless as it is, in motion, and the closing of the river might be delayed, if not altogether prevented. But the City Ice Boat is a farce, as everybody knows, and the Trustees are accustomed to add to the ludicrous and vexatious character of the affair by waiting until the Horse-shoe is locked up before getting themselves and their boat under way. They will have to wait but a few days longer, and then we shall anticipate an invitation from them to go five miles down the river on their floating tub, and there remain, ice-bound, for a week or more. The world moves, but the Ice-Boat and all its belongings generally continue to keep at a respectable distance behind.

THREATENING DIRE CALAMITIES.—When Mr. Philip Thomas is alleged to have commenced to misuse his wife and children, a man named Connell, brother to Mrs. Thomas, took her and the children to his home, on Fourth street, below Library. It is also alleged that Thomas was in the habit of coming to this place, and while there of beating his wife, not forgetting a cuff now and then at the children; that he was arrested, and let out on bail to keep the peace. But, notwithstanding all this, it is furthermore averred that he came to the house yesterday, and drawing out an extremely dangerous knife, meditated the instant destruction of the generous Mr. Connell, when he (Thomas) was arrested. Recorder Eneu held him in $1500 bail to answe.

"BELSHAZZAR'S LESSON."—A sermon on this subject to young men is announced for tomorrow evening, by Professor R. H. Mather, of Amherst College, by invitation of the Young Men's Christian Association. The church, corner Broad and Green streets, will doubtless be filled to overflowing to hear the eloquent Professor on such an interesting subject.

UNPRECEDENTEDLY CHEAP.—We have received a neat, clearly printed edition of Dickens' works from T. B. Peterson & Bros. It is on tolerably good paper, large type, and with an illustration on the paper cover, and is said for twenty-five cents per volume.

WRITTEN AND VERBAL DESCRIPTIONS of Character, with advice on Business, Health, Education, etc., given daily by J. L. CAPEN, 6 28wsmsp at No. 722 CHESNUT Street.

SILK, ALPACA, AND GINGHAM UMBRELLAS, FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

A fine assortment now ready.

12 11 11t JOSEPH FUSSELL, Nos. 2 and 4 N. FOURTH Street, Phila.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

ZOETROPES.

A fresh supply, with new sets of diagrams, just received. No more interesting or useful article illustrating a principle in optics can be had for the young For sale by

JAMES W. QUEEN & CO., 12 11 19trp No. 924 CHESNUT Street.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

A very large and fine assortment of WRITING DESKS, from $1·75 to $80.

Portfolios, Leather Desks Purses, Pocket Books, Ladies' Companions, Cigar Cases, Gold Pens and Pencils, Chess, Cribbage, and Backgammon Boards, and a great variety of

NEW GAMES, ETC.

1868. DIARIES. 1868.

R. ROSKINS & CO., Stationers and Engravers, 129 tf2 25 No. 913 ARCH Street.

HAVANA CIGAR CIRCULAR.

We have neither abandoned the CIGAR IMPORTING BUSINESS nor commenced manufacturing what are usually called "Domestic Cigars."

We continue to import Havana Cigars, as we have done for forty years.

Their high cost, however, has determined us to introduce a bona fide substitute that can BE RETAILED AT MODERATE PRICE, and to this end we are manufacturing Fine Standard Cigars, including grades made entirely of Vuelta Abajo leaf, such as is used only in leading Havana factories. This we prepare and work ON THEIR SYSTEM, guided by long practical experience in this manufacture at Havana.

Our new enterprise is, therefore, in its leading objects, a mere transfer of a first-class factory from Havana to Philadelphia, and our manufacture will be, in greater part, strictly Fine Havana Cigars, equal to any imported, yet much cheaper, and by no means to be confounded with even the best customary grades of Domestic Cigars.

The smoking public may soon judge of the truth of our assertions, as our Cigars will shortly be offered to them through the principal city dealers.

STEPHEN FUGUET & SONS, 12 5 8p No. 229 S. FRONT Street.

DURING THE HOLIDAYS.

25 to 75 PER CENT.

REDUCTION.

AMERICAN CHROMO DEPOT.

BOOKS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
PICTURES FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
FRAMES FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
STEREOSCOPES FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
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ALBUMS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
NOW IS THE TIME
TO REPLENISH YOUR LIBRARIES,
TO BUY YOUR PICTURES,
TO SELECT YOUR HOLIDAY BOOKS.
Toy Books for Babies,
Juveniles for Boys and Girls,
Illustrated Books for Ladies.
Standard Authors for Gentlemen.
Largest assortment at the Lowest Prices, at

C. W. PITCHER'S,

NO. 808 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA. [12 14 2t

AMERICAN CHROMO DEPOT.

AGENCY OF THE Union Pacific Railroad Company,

OFFICE OF DE HAVEN & BROTHER, NO. 40 SOUTH THIRD STREET

We desire to call attention to the difference in the relative price of the First Mortgage Bonds of Union Pacific Railroad, and the price of Governments.

We would to-day give these bonds and pay a difference of

$208·33 taking in exchange U. S. 6's of 1881,
$156·33 do. do. 5-20's of 1862,
$127·58 do. do. 5-20's of 1864,
$137·58 do. do. 5-20's of 1865, May & Nov.
$151·33 do. do. 5-20's of '65, Jan. & July
$151·33 do. do. 5-20's of '67, do.
$93·83 do. do. 5 per cent. 10-40's, do.
$159·13 do. do. 7 3-10 Cy. June issue.
$132·15 do. do. 7 3-10 Cy. July issue.

(For every thousand dollars.)

We offer these bonds to the public, with every confidence in their security.

DE HAVEN & BRO. PHILADELPHIA, November 21, 1867. 12 5

A. S. ROBINSON,

910

CHESNUT STREET.

New Colored Photographs,
New Chromos,
New Engravings and
Paintings,

FROM LONDON, PARIS, AND ROME, OF ENTIRELY NEW SUBJECTS, AT THE

LOOKING GLASS

AND

PICTURE FRAME WAREROOMS

OF

A. S. ROBINSON,

No. 910 CHESNUT STREET, 12 13 12t PHILADELPHIA.

TWENTY-FIVE CENT EDITION OF DICKENS' WORKS.

Petersons' Cheap Edition for the Million.

T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS, No. 306 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, will publish at once an entire NEW AND CHEAP EDITION OF CHARLES DICKENS' WORKS. Each book will be printed from large type, that all can read, and each work will be issued complete in a large octavo volume, with a New Illustrated Cover, and sold at the low price of Twenty-five cents a volume, or Four Dollars for a complete set. This edition will be called "PETERSONS' CHEAP EDITION FOR THE MILLION," and will be the cheapest edition of the works of Charles Dickens ever printed.

PICKWICK PAPERS. Price, Twenty-five cents.
OLIVER TWIST. Price, Twenty-five cents.
AMERICAN NOTES. Price, Twenty-five cents.

All the other volumes, to complete the series, will follow in rapid succession. Booksellers and News Agents will be supplied at our usual low rates.

For sale by all Booksellers. Ask for "Petersons'" Edition, and take no other. Copies will be sent free of postage, on receipt of Twenty-five cents, or a complete set will be sent as fast as issued, on receipt of Four Dollars, by

T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS, 11 4p] PUBLISHERS, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

CHALLEN'S CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

DAILY SUBSCRIBERS

Buying any book can exchange for another of equal value.

REGULAR SUBSCRIBERS

Can obtain any new or old book desired—selecting from my entire stock of Books, as well as Library. Quantities of

EVERY NEW BOOK

Bought the day issued; offer advantages no other Library can.

EVERY NEW BOOK CALLED FOR IS AT ONCE ADDED.

FOR 60c. PER MONTH

You can have
10 TO 20 BOOKS, NEW AND OLD.
FOR $1·50 PER QUARTER,
100 OR 200 BOOKS.
FOR $3 PER YEAR, 200 TO 500 BOOKS.
BOOKS CHANGED DAILY IF DESIRED.
NEW BOOKS ADDED IN QUANTITIES.
BOOKS LOANED BY THE DAY.

POOR BOOKS can be bought elsewhere.
GOOD NEW BOOKS as cheap as at any store.
CHALLEN'S, 12 14 4t No. 1308 CHESNUT Street.

H. DIXON,

No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street.
RICH FANCY GOODS,
A MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT,
UNSURPASSED FOR VARIETY,
ELEGANCE OF STYLE,
OR
MODERATION IN PRICE.

Rich Bohemian and China Vases, and Toilet Sets,
Parian Busts, Statuettes, and Vases,
Rich Work Boxes, Jewel and Odor Cases,
Fine Writing Desks and Dressing Cases,
Cabas, Fotios, and Companions,
Gilt-mounted Card Stands and Watch-holders,
Scotch Wood and Vienna Goods,
Paris Fans and Jewelry,
Cigar Stands, Tobacco Boxes,
Jet and Rubber Jewelry,
Silk Umbrellas and Canes,
Leather Bags, Pocket-Books,
Card Cases, Toilet Goods, etc.,

with a complete assortment of articles suitable for BRIDAL, BIRTHDAY, OR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

At greatly reduced prices. H. DIXON,
11 30 12 7 10 12 14 17 19 21 No. 21 S. EIGHTH St.

WILLCOX & GIBBS SEWING MACHINE

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No. 720 Chestnut Street, Philad'a.

UNDERFULLY SILENT MAS PRESENT EFFICIENT & COMPLET UPERB CHRIS

HOLIDAY PRESENTS

FOR GENTLEMEN.

AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF
WRAPPERS,
BREAKFAST JACKETS,
CARDIGAN JACKETS,
CRAVATS,
SCARFS,
GLOVES,
MUFFLERS, HANDKERCHIEFS,
SCARF RINGS AND SLEEVE BUTTONS,
WITH A GREAT VARIETY OF UNDERGARMENTS, ETC.

J. W. SCOTT & CO., 12 11 tds1 5p NO. 814 CHESNUT STREET

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HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

A Full Assortment Now Ready.

WILLIAM A. BROWN & CO., 12 7 18trp NO. 246 MARKET STREET.

SPECIAL NOTICE!

A. J. McGARRY'S EXTENSIVE PAWNBROKER'S SALE OF 1500 LOTS OF LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S

SUPERIOR WINTER CLOTHING.

ON MONDAY MORNING.

At 9 o'clock, at the Auction Rooms of GEORGE W. SMITH & CO., Auctioneers, No. 227 SOUTH St. 11*

WILLIAM S. GRANT
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 23 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia,
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma.
Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing Bolts, and Nails. 12 4 3

COTTON AND FLAX,
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
Of all numbers and brands
Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck
Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to several feet wide; Packing, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO., 3 9 No. 22 JONES' Alley.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT Street, Central Depot, No. 102 South FIFTH Street, one door below Chesnut. Established 1862.

Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.

Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

THIRD EDITION

AFTERNOON TELEGRAMS.

Fire at New York.

NEW YORK, Dec. 14.—A fire occurred this morning at No. 49 Dey street, occupied by Thomas Wilson, liquor merchant, C. H. Dennison & Co., cigar makers, Robinson & Co., importers of boots, and Foster & Co., dealers in furniture. The total loss will reach one hundred thousand dollars. Mr. Dennison, who slept on the premises, has been arrested and held, pending the investigation by the Fire Marshal.

Ship News.

FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 14.—Arrived, brig Georgia, from Charleston for Baltimore. A heavy snow-storm prevails.

OSWEGO, Dec. 14.—The schooner C. G. Alvord, bound from Detroit to Keesport with wheat, went ashore on Burlington Beach, at the head of Lake Ontario.

BOSTON, Dec. 14.—The vessel reported ashore at Sandwich proves to be the British schooner Amelia, from New York for Halifax, with corn. She drove ashore half way between Seasset Harbor and Peaked Hill Cliffs at noon on Friday, and lies broadside on, full of water. The crew were saved.

NEW YORK, Dec. 14.—Arrived, the steamer Virginia, from Liverpool, and the Union, from Bremen.

From New York.

BINGHAMTON, Dec. 14.—At 7 o'clock this morning the thermometer indicated 24 degrees below zero and at 9 o'clock 18 degrees below. Thursday's mails from the South arrived last night.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Dec. 14.—Cotton quiet at 15¼@15¾c. Flour dull; 4000 barrels sold—State, $8 55@10·75; Ohio, $9·90@12; Western, $8·55@12·20; Southern, $10·25@14·50; California, $12·25@18·50. Wheat steady. Corn firmer Oats quiet at 86@88c. Barley firm. Beef quiet. Pork dull; new mess, $21·37½. Lard quiet. Whisky quiet.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 14.—Cotton very much depressed middlings nominal at 15c. Flour dull. Oats steady receipts light, owing to obstructions in navigation Corn firm yellow, $1·22; white, $1·18@1·20; mixed Western, $1·18. Oats firm at 70@75. Rye steady. Provisions firm. Bacon dull.

WANTED A RIDE.—A young man named Albert W. Taylor was arraigned before Recorder Eneu, this morning, charged with obtaining, under false pretences, a pair of horses and a wagon from Cooper & Everly, proprietors of a livery stable at Twentieth and Pine streets. It appears that Taylor met Mr. Everly on the street on Wednesday last, and stated to him that his father desired a team to go to Chester on very important business. He secured the team and drove away. It was not interested in good time, and the proprietors became alarmed. They made inquiries at the residence of Taylor's father, and found that he had not instructed his son to get a team. Sergeant Crout and Reserve Officer De Haven were informed of the fact. They recovered the team at Broad and Chesnut streets, and found Taylor at Tenth and Locust streets, last evening. It was evident the animals had been very roughly used. The hide was worn off in several places. Taylor was held in $800 bail to answer the charge of obtaining the team under false pretences, and $800 more for cruelty to animals.

INGRATITUDE.—Thomas Durr, about as destitute a looking object as one could wish to see, came into Dr. Levis' office, No. 1106 Arch street, yesterday, offering to sell some matches. The Doctor bought two boxes, giving Durr $1, which was about three hundred per cent. above the market value of the same. The match-vendor in passing through the front office espied a very neat note-holder, valued at $8. This, without any ceremony, but with any amount of brazen coolness, he appropriated. The Doctor saw this, and caught him, and for a while the unworthy Durr was well warned and cuffed, and finally handed over to a policeman, who arrested him. Alderman Jones committed Durr to answer.

OWNERS WANTED.—At the First District Station House, Lieutenant Larzalere, there is a dark bay horse, fifteen and a half hands high, found on Broad street, a new set of harness, with a strap of bells, awaiting owners.

Yesterday afternoon Officer Penrose, of the Sixth District, Lieutenant Leighton, found at Tenth and Market streets a farmer's wagon, containing three boxes and one barrel of roll butter, one box of poultry, and some other articles. This also awaits an owner.

WISE LEGISLATION.—Our sage Councilmen place a penalty on all those who neglect to clean their pavements within a certain time. They forget the walks which surround public property in the very heart of the city, and give no thought to their coatings of slippery ice and hard snow. There is no appropriation for cleaning them off, so they will remain incumbered all the winter through.

HOMICIDE CASE.—At noon to-day Coroner Daniels held an inquest in the case of Francis O'Neil, who died lately at the Hospital from wounds received in an affray in Lamb Tavern road, near Ridge avenue. The evidence was such as to cause the jury to render a verdict of death from stabs inflicted by James Crawford. This is but one of the many cases that occur almost daily.

SUICIDE.—Isaac Mattis, aged forty years, committed suicide yesterday afternoon, by taking laudanum, at his home at Green Tree Station, on the Norristown Railroad. He had been a watchman in the Roxborough Water Works, but was discharged about a week since. The Coroner was notified to hold an inquest.

STEALING CLOTHING.—Henry Ritz was yesterday arrested for purloining a quantity of clothing from the trunk of a fellow-boarder, at the Washington House, at Thirty-ninth and Market streets. Alderman Warner committed him.

PICKPOCKETS.—William Buckius and John Andrews were yesterday arrested on charge of picking the pocket of a lady, in one of the Market street cars, of a portmonnaie containing $5. Alderman Maule committed them.

ACCIDENT.—Jos. Cramer, living at No. 1345 Parrish street, slipped down on the icy walk last night at Eighth and Chesnut streets, and broke his leg.

ADMITTED.—On motion of George H. Earle, Esq., William Hopple, Jr., Esq., has been admitted to practice as an attorney.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, Dec. 14

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third st ect

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$10000 Pa 6s, W L cp.....102½
$4000 Penn 2series.....103¾
$2000 Pa 5s, '68,s&int.100
$1000 City 6s, N...cdp.. 99
$1800 do. N...cdp. 99
$3000 Leh N 6s '84..... 84½
100 sh Heat'vle..... 11⅝
200 sh Heat'vle.....b60. 11⅝
300 do.....s60. 11⅝
100 do.....b60. 11⅝
100 sh Read R.....b60. 47⅛
50 sh Penna R..... 49⅞
10 sh Minehill.....s5. 57

SECOND BOARD.

$3000 City 6s, N...cdp. 99
100 sh Penna R.....is. 49⅞
25 sh Lit Sch R..... 28
25 do..... 28
100 sh Read R.....b60. 47⅛
100 do.....s10. 47⅛
100 do..... 47⅛
100 do.....b60. 47·44

SHIPPING

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN,
The Inman Line, sailing SEMI-WEEKLY, carrying the United States Mails.

EINA.....Saturday, December 14
CITY OF BOSTON.....Saturday, December 21
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....Saturday, December 28
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday, January 4
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....Saturday, January 11
and each succeeding Saturday and Wednesday, at noon, from Pier No. 45 NORTH River.

Rates of Passage by the Mail Steamer sailing EVERY SATURDAY:—

Payable in Gold. Payable in Currency.
First Cabin.....$100 Steerage.....$30
" to London.. 105 " to London..... 35
" to Paris..... 115 " to Paris..... 45

Passage by the Wednesday steamers:—First Cabin, $110; Steerage, $50. Payable in United States currency. Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates. Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40, currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends. For further information apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G DALE Agent, 12 9 No. 411 CHESNUT Street, Phila.

FOR NEW YORK.—SWIFT SURE Transportation Company Despatch and Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 15th of March, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.

For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., 1 1j No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

FOURTH EDITION

LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Explosion Yesterday.

Three Persons Killed.

Remarks of the London Press.

"The Time for Lenity Has Passed."

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, Dec. 14.—The police authorities this morning report three persons killed and about forty badly injured by the Clerkenwell explosion yesterday.

The excitement in the city last evening was very great, and nearly all the morning journals to-day have editorials on the subject.

The entire press seems to be of the opinion that the time for lenity towards the Fenians has passed. The *Times* is particularly decided in its remarks, and closes a lengthy article with the following words:—"Let there be no more clemency for Fenianism, which is a mixture of treason and assassination."

Rumors are current that Colonel Kelly, the Fenian prisoner who was rescued at Manchester, is in England, notwithstanding the stories to the contrary, and that he is still directing the movements of the Fenian brotherhood. There are those who openly assert that the explosion at Clerkenville was the result of one of Kelly's schemes.

FROM WASHINGTON THIS P. M.

Stanton Will Defend Himself Against the President's Charges—Commissioner Theaker's Successor—More About the Stranding of the Monongahela, Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.

It is understood here that Mr. Stanton intends making a lengthy reply to the charges preferred against him by the President to the Senate. The reply will be very spicy, in the Stantonian style. The resignation of Mr. Theaker, Commissioner of Patents, is to take effect on January 15. It is understood that Secretary Browning has recommended the Hon. A. B. Ely, of Boston, as Theaker's successor. General Meade arrived here this morning, and paid a visit to General Grant, at the War Department. Senators Wade, Edmunds, Grimes, and Ross were also among General Grant's visitors to-day.

Commodore Boggs, of the De Sota, arrived at noon to-day, and immediately reported to Secretary Welles. He reports that none of the officers of the Monongahela were lost, but that five sailors were drowned. The Monongahela is not seriously injured, but lies on the beach, and can be got off without great expense. She is not strained in the least, and her machinery is still in good running order.

Treasury Department.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—The fractional currency received from the Printing Bureau of the Treasury Department for the week ending to-day is $524,000. Amount forwarded hence was as follows:—To Assistant Treasurer at New York, $100,000; United States Depository at Baltimore, $80,000; do. Cincinnati, $25,000; to National Banks, $153,175. Total, $358,675.

The United States Treasurer holds in trust for the national banks at this date the following, as security for circulating notes, $341,107,750, and for deposits of public money, $37,917,750. National Bank notes issued during the week, $246,870. Total amount issued to date, $305,284,561. From this is to be deducted the money returned, including worn out notes, amounting to $5,528,737, leaving in actual circulation at this date, $297,755,824. Fractional currency redeemed and destroyed during the week is $373,400.

Legislative Caucus.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 13.—The Democratic caucus have taken sixteen ballots for United States Senator, and adjourned without making a selection. John Nugent will probably be taken up as a compromise candidate to-morrow night.

Fire at Bethany, W. Va.

LA GRANGE, O., Dec. 13.—The principal boarding house at Bethany College, at Bethany, Western Virginia, was burned this morning from a defect in the flue. Insurance, $10,000. Value $15,000.

Fire at New York.

NEW YORK, Dec. 14.—A fire occurred this morning at Weeks' Machine Shop, Nos. 2 and 4 Liberty place. Damage about twenty thousand dollars.

From Massachusetts.

BOSTON, Dec. 14.—The Hon. Stephen M. Weld, a prominent citizen, died to-day.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

NUMBER CXLX.

A DIET FOR MENTAL DYSPEPTICS, AND A CURE FOR HY-POCHONDRIA, HY-POCRISY, OR ANY COMPLAINT OF A HY ORDER.

COMPILED BY OUR SERIES EDITOR.

OUR SHAKESPEARIAN GALLERY.

BY THE "FAT CONTRIBUTOR."

RICHARD III.

Richard Third was one of the kings of England who had a wonderfully ready faculty of bereaving the family of any person he didn't like. He could provide a funeral with a corpse upon as short notice as any man in the business. He couldn't be fooled in a bargain—born with his eye-teeth cut. His nurse let him fall when he was an infant, and a humpback was the consequence.

Richard wasn't always king. He belonged to the royal family, to be sure; but he was poor at one time, and obtained a scanty livelihood by publishing an almanac. It was called "Poor Richard's Almanac." Old Ben. Franklin did his printing. Richard suffered great discontent in winter, and frequently alluded to it, particularly if he had to *go on the stage* anywhere. This winter of his discontent was only relieved by the visits of a little son he had in York, who made "glorious summer" for him even in the middle of January.

Growing weary of the Almanac business, he determined to be King. He thought he could run a throne as well as his brother Edward, who then had a monopoly in that line. But it was necessary to remove several people before he could consummate his plans, and he immediately went about it with an energy only exhibited by a new administration in removing Postmasters of opposite political faith. He began with his brother Clarence, who stood betwcen him and the succession. Him he caused to be sent to the "Tower," which overlooks the Horseshoe Fall at Niagara. He then hired a couple of Niagara Falls hackmen, who are ready for about any villainy, to go to the Tower and despatch him. This they did after holding a lengthy discussion with him upon the subject of the future punishment of the wicked, which they conducted with singular ability. They drowned him in a vat of lager beer, a beverage of which he was extravagantly fond. Richard shed tears when he saw Clarence *was on his bier*—said he always was afraid it would carry him off. The hackmen charged exorbitantly for the job, as they do to this day at Niagara for anything they may do.

Richard had a love affair about this time that produced a great deal of gossip among the court circles—that is to say, among the circles that court. In addition to being humpbacked and bow-legged, he possessed other qualities that would naturally render him fascinating to women. One day, while taking a walk, he encountered a small funeral procession on its way to the cemetery. It was the final obsequies of an old gentleman, whom Richard had himself prepared for the mournful occasion by a skilful application of his dagger, having previously performed the same friendly office for the old gentleman's son, Lady Anne's husband. The widow Anne was chief mourner. Richard commanded the procession to halt, and even offered to whip a hack driver who showed a disposition to move on.

When Lady Anne saw him she got out of her hack and berated him soundly for killing her husband and her father-in-law, and obtruding two funerals upon her so near together. But Richard was a good talker himself. He showed how much better they were dead than alive—what a world of care he had removed them from—until she came to look upon him as her best friend, and the result was, Richard obtained permission to come and sit up with her the very next Sunday night. O woman! woman! But let us not tarry on sentiment. It is history that we have to do with now. Lady Anne became Mrs. Richard the Third. She led a very unquiet life with him on account of his having the nightmare so much. He persuaded her to die one day, because it cost so much to live that winter. He said it was positively necessary for him to reduce his household expenses. She being an economic woman, saw the force of his reasoning, and immediately expired, like an obedient wife, as she was.

Richard was constaetly being called upon to mourn the loss of relatives. He wore a weed on his hat about all the time. He was seen in a funeral procession oftener than anywhere else, and his eyes were always red from weeping at the grave. King Edward died very suddenly after an affectionate interview with his brother Richard, leaving two sons and a daughter. The sons were shortly afterwards discovered smothered in their beds, caused by being covered up too warm one frosty night, by direction of their uncle Dick, who was ever solicitous for their comfort. Richard then determined to mount the throne, there being no reason why he *mount n't*. There was a great time on the day he was coronated. He set out a free lunch in the forenoon, and at night there was a grand coronation ball at the Skating Rink—single tickets, $1; tickets admitting a gentleman and two ladies, $1·50.

Once seated on the throne, he showed himself the tyrant that he was. He was treacherous to his friends, and "went back" on those who had helped him to power. One friend in particular he caused to be beheaded, alleging as an excuse that he had been playing faro—"bucking against the tiger." Every reader will recall Richard's words upon that occasion:—"Off with his head; so much for *bucking—ahem!*"

His tyranny becoming at length unendurable, the people rose against him (which Shakespeare calls "the *rose* of the fair State"), led by one Richmond, a Virginian. Richard went energetically to work to put down the rebellion. He made war speeches, instituted a draft, and was the author of the famous "On to Richmond" articles that appeared in the New York *Tribune* during that period. He marched against Richmond, and the result is well known. The field of Bosworth proved a poor field for him, but it is different now. Isn't *Box worth* $2000 a night, *Dickens* take it!

Some attribute the defeat of Richard to the fact that he couldn't get "another horse." He had one, but needed a pair to trot against Richmond. Richard died, another example of that vaulting ambition which doth o'erleap itself, and falls upon the tother side of Jordan.—*Cincinnati Times.*

SPIRIT OF THE LONDON COMIC WEEKLIES.

From Punch.

SPIRITUAL PEARS.—The present is a good Pear season. Bishops' thumbs, in particular, are plentiful and cheap. Can this be owing to the late Pan-Anglican Synod?

IN DR. MAVOR'S spelling-book, the juveniles are informed that the flesh of the pig "produces" pork. Ought not the youngsters to be informed at the same time that it "produces" nightmare?

WHAT NEXT?—A man, otherwise an excellent fellow, was cruel enough the other day, in our presence, to take a lady's face to pieces.

WHAT books would most appropriately be read while you're eating boiled mackerel? The works of Fenel-on.

A REASON WHY YOUNG LADIES SHOULD AVOID RITUALISM.—It makes them *fast*, and *cross* withal.

DOING AS ROME DOES.—Occupying oneself.

"STILL WATERS."—Whiskies.

From Judy.

THE ABYSSINIAN QUESTION—"GRUEL" FOR THEODORE.

Gruel for Theodore! give it to him hot;
Mix it with rockets, and put in hot shot;
Flavor the dose with saltpetre a trifle;
Stir it up stiff with a Snider rifle.
Gruel for Theodore out in the East!
Give it to him hot, because he's a beast.

Gruel for Theodore! give it to him strong;
Try a torpedo—can't do it wrong.
Here's the prescription; see what it said—
"*Recipe*—Powder and ounces of lead."
Gruel for Theodore, savage and gruel;
He wanted his way—give him his gruel.

Gruel for Theodore! see how how they run,
Members of Parliament, home from the gun;
Home from the sport, the stream, and the moor,
Voting for Gruel for King Theodore.
Gruel for Theodore out in the East:
Give it to him hot—it is good for the beast.

Give it to him hot—promote perspiration;
Bid him beware of the British nation.
Give it him strong, and the doses increase;
Perhaps it may end in a happy release.
Gruel for Theodore, savage and cruel:
He would have his whey—give him his gruel.

TAKE NOTICE.—On picking up recently a visitors' guide to the great metropolis, we happened to read:—"Amongst the many places of interest which the country visitor should not neglect to see is Billingsgate, the celebrated fish market. The best time to see the market to perfection is about five o'clock in the morning." We would suggest that in the next edition of the work referred to there be added that if any one be desirous of studying the language of Billingsgate, he can readily do so by taking in some of the penny daily papers!

SINGLE BLESSEDNESS.—The *Standard* of Wednesday mentions the curious fact that on a certain date "there was not a single prisoner in the Tynemouth House of Correction." It does not mention the number of married prisoners, but the fact that there were no single ones goes far to show that the bonds of wedlock lead to other and more rigorous bonds, and that the effect of marriage generally is rather demoralizing than otherwise.

SHARP.—A gentleman, on meeting a friend a day or two ago, asked his opinion about the "Roman Question." "Oh! hang the 'Roman Question,'" replied the person addressed; "I'm tired of it; I wish it were at the bottom of the sea!" "Not a bad idea," quickly observed the first speaker; "for in *that* case we might possibly get the long-desired *solution* of it!"

MATCH THIS.—Why should congreve manufacturers be considered adepts at the art of self-defense? Because they are used to boxing matches.

A ROMAN QUESTION.—"If uneasy lies the head that wears a crown," what must the Pepe's head suffer from wearing three crowns?

HOW TO COOK A GOOSE.—Suspend yourself in front of a brisk fire, and revolve carefully and regularly until you are done brown.

TO THE BENEVOLENT.—Judy knows a man so hard up that he even sleeps on tick.

From Fun.

ALL THE DIFFERENCE.

I CANNOT let you link your fate
In such a fate as mine;
The rapture of a wedded state
At present I resign.
We *might* be happy, but I fear
Our chances are but small:—
I like you very much, my dear,
And love you—not at all.

Long, long ago I had a thought
Of making you my wife;
Since then experience has taught
The lesson of a life.
The vows you loved so much to hear
'Tis useless to recall:—
I like you very much, my dear,
And love you—not at all.

Before this year that's dying out
Has altogether died,
You'll find another love, no doubt,
And I another bride.
At least, I'd better be sincere
(Whatever may befall);—
I like you very much, my dear,
And love you—not at all.

A GRIEVANCE.—A. B. A. and First Classman encloses us the accompanying paragraph, and complains bitterly of its wording:—

WANTED—Several gentlemanly MEN to travel and take orders. Apply personally, or by letter, to ——.

He states that, supposing a travelling chaplaincy was the office for which a gentlemanly man was required to take orders, he applied, and was astonished to find that it was a bagman's place that was offered.

A LOWERING SKEY.—We are assured that the gloomy views held by Dr. Skey as to the effects of a course of training on the constitution, are anything but popular in Cambridge. The day is far distant when the Cantabs will make the doctor's arguments an excuse for Skey daddling out of future contests.

PRUDENT PRECAUTIONS.—We have no wish to pry into the domestic relations of the authorities of the War Office. We believe they have issued instructions that, in making experiments with the new ordnance, the charges of powder shall not be too high, for fear of "wearing the breeches." This looks ominous.

THE ANTIQUITY OF FENIANISM.—Fenianism dates much farther back than most people suppose. We would remind our readers that when Herodias' daughter was living there was a head-sent-her.

FROM THE HIGHLANDS.—The Flower of the Forest—Its *stalk*.

From the Tomahawk.

CONFERENTIAL EXORDIUMS.

THE POPE observed that he had reason to complain—
THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA said that he felt some hesitation—
THE KING OF ITALY remarked that he strongly protested—
THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA replied that he saw no objection—
THE QUEEN OF SPAIN observed that she would only be too happy—
THE BRITISH LION said he hoped No Popery—
THE SULTAN OF TURKEY confessed he really wondered—
COUNT DE BISMARK remarked he had watched most anxiously—
And the EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH said he had quite determined—

SOMETHING WORTH 'ERIN.—Whereas it is notorious that at the present moment there exists an abominable society known as Fenianism, formed for the sole purpose of levying war against Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, throwing bottles of combustible matter into parlor windows, with a view to the dismemberment of the British Empire: And whereas it is considered very politic and wise to presuppose that the term Fenian includes the word "Irishman," in order that, by means of a series of judicious blunders, a national prejudice against the Sister Isle may be so stimulated as to create an Irish sympathy for an American conspiracy. *It will* be your duty to give directions to those under your immediate authority, not only to watch, trace, track, and otherwise treat, as heretofore, with suspicion, every person who may happen to be a native of that part of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland known as Ireland, but as far as is possible act up to the spirit of the following additional instructions, which have been carefully and judiciously drawn up:—

Arrest everybody who appears to have the brogue.

Take the names and addresses of all the members of the Board of Green Cloth, and watch the movements of the Green Park.

Warn the comic Irishman at all the Minor Theatres, and obtain a warrant for the arrest of Mr. and Mrs. Dion Boucicault.

Track out the man who first hinted the Moon was made of Green Cheese, and follow ladies in poplin generally.

Seize every Irish bull.

Note the movements of Mr. Harry Emanuel, and find out what he does with his Emeralds.

Summon every one who has any green in his eye.

Arrest Mr. Truefitt, or any other renowned *head scenter*, and all those politically involved in the revival of the *Colleen Bawn*.

Suspect everybody generally, and accustom yourself to swearing fearlessly and liberally in all cases of identification.

A hearty attention to these instructions, it is hoped, will materially hasten on those feelings of sympathy and good-will which should always exist between this country and the Sister Island, and which recent policy has done so much to strengthen.

A "Growing" Item.

A woman in Detroit has been arrested for smuggling tea in her stockings.—*Express.*

In North Carolina the women carry nails in their stockings.—*Raleigh Progress.*

Nothing wonderful. The ladies of Forsyth carry calves in their stockings.—*Observer.*

And one of our ladies carries her corn in hers.—*Rome Commercial.*

The ladies in this vicinity who sympathize with Andy Johnson in his fight with the Radicals, carry V-toes in theirs, which are seldom passed over their heads.—*Vir. Sun.*

All the women down our way carry splendid *elegies* (legs) in their stockings.—*Kentucky News.*

Down this way some of them not only carry calves in their stockings, but also bran to fatten them.—*Mexico Messenger.*

Almost all our ladies hereabouts carry *Bunyan's* works in their stockings. We consider this a *sock*-dologer.—*Union Sentinel.*

The ladies of Scranton are not very particular what they put into their stockings—keeping their *souls* there, they are so awkward that they often "get their foot in it."—*Scranton Register.*

We'll take "stock-in" the foregoing. Our ladies have been known to place *delicate cords* and *happiest veins* in theirs, while on the light fantastic toe.—*Binghamton Republican.*

Some of our factory girls carry holes in theirs, principally, and don't seem to care a darn either.—*Manchester Daily Union.*

Prithee tell me, Dimple-Chin,
At what age does love begin?
"Oh!" the rosy lips reply,
"I can't tell you if I try.
'Tis so long I can't remember;
Ask some younger miss than I!"

Tell, O tell me, Grizzled-Face,
Do your heart and head keep pace?
When does hoary Love expire,
When do frosts put out the fire?
"Ah!" the wise old lips reply,
"Youth may pass and strength may die;
But of love I can't foretoken:
Ask some older Sage than I!"

—An old bachelor who had become melancholy and poetical, wrote some verses for the village paper, in which he expressed the hope that the time would soon come when he should

——"rest camly within a shroud,
With a weeping willow by my side;"

but to his inexpressible horror it came out in print:—

"When I shall rest calmly within a *shawl*,
With a weeping *widow* by my side."

—A gentleman, one evening, was seated near a lovely woman, when the company around were proposing conundrums to each other. Turning to his companion, he said:—"Why is a lady unlike a mirror?"

She gave it up.

"Because," said the rude fellow, "a mirror reflects without speaking; a lady speaks without reflecting."

"Very good," she said. "Now answer me. Why is a man unlike a mirror?"

"I cannot tell you."

"Because the mirror is polished and the man is not."

—"Figures can't lie," says the arithmetician. "You can't say that of women's figures in these days," responds the slanderous dressmaker.

—"My opinion is," said a philosophical old lady of much experience and observation, "that any man as dies upon washing day does it out of pure spite."

Forgive me, but I needs must press
One question, since I love you so;
And kiss me, darling, if it's Yes!
And, darling, kiss me if it's No!

It is about our marriage day,
I fain would have it even here:
But kiss me if it's far away,
And kiss me, darling, if it's near!

Ah, by the blushes, crowding so
On cheek and brow, 'tis near, I guess;
But, darling, kiss me if it's No!
And kiss me, darling, if it's Yes!

—A man who was a great stickler for etiquette, having married a widow before her period of mourning had expired, soon after made his appearance with a weed on his hat. On being spoken to on such singular conduct, he remarked that he considered it no more than the handsome thing towards his lamented predecessor.

—Mary:—"Don't you think, Angelina, that the close of the sermon was very fine?" Angelina:—"Oh, I was so taken with the clothes of Miss Goldwraithe that I didn't notice the close of the sermon."

—A correspondent, in boasting of his wife's many excellences, says she is beauti-ful, dutiful, arm-ful, youth-ful, and aw-ful.

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY.
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
REMOVED TO
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets, Philadelphia.
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every Description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand
Also, WOOL SACKS.
JOHN T. BAILEY. JAMES CASCADEN.

PRIVY WELLS—OWNERS OF PROPERTY—The only place to get Privy Wells cleaned and disinfected at very low prices.
A. PEYSON,
Manufacturer of Poudrette,
830 GOLDSMITH'S HALL, LIBRARY Street.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING. JOY COE & CO., Agents for the "TELEGRAPH" and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets to No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, second door above WALNUT. OFFICES:—No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia; TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 7 30 4p

UNION LEAGUE HOUSE
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 10, 1867.
At a meeting of the UNION LEAGUE of Philadelphia, held Monday evening, December 9th, the following officers were elected to serve for the ensuing year:—
PRESIDENT,
J. GILLINGHAM FELL.
VICE PRESIDENTS,
WILLIAM H. ASHHURST,
HORACE BINNEY, JR.,
ADOLPH E. BORIE,
MORTON McMICHAEL.
DIRECTORS,
CHARLES GIBBONS,
GEORGE H. BOKER,
LINDLEY SMYTHE,
DANIEL SMITH, JR.,
WILLIAM SELLERS,
JAMES H. ORNE,
EDWARD S. CLARKE,
EDWARD BROWNING,
STEPHEN A. CALDWELL,
A. H. FRANCISCUS,
GEORGE J. GROSS,
JOHN P. VERREE,
JAMES L. CLAGHORN,
HENRY C. LEA,
SAUNDERS LEWIS.
GEORGE H. BOKER,
12 11 6t Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA,
DECEMBER 13, 1867.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—The attention of the citizens of Philadelphia is especially called to the following section of an Ordinance declaring Public Nuisances:—
SEC. 9. To suffer or permit snow to remain more than six working hours after the same may cease to fall, on any paved FOOTWAY or GUTTER of the city, in front of or adjoining any church, public building, house, store, shop, stable, or tenement of any kind, or the adjoining side yard thereof, or vacant lots; and the occupier or the owner of such premises, if unoccupied, shall be liable for the penalty hereinafter prescribed for such offense.
PENALTY—TWO DOLLARS.
Measures will be had to enforce a strict compliance to the above, and all officers of the Police Department are hereby directed and required to prosecute all offenders against the provisions of this Ordinance.
By order of the Mayor.
SAMUEL G. RUGGLES, Chief of Police.
H. G. CLARK, High Constable. 12 13 3t

ALL LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, young and old, desirous of having their Hair look beautiful during the Holidays, should get a bottle of CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR at once. It quiets the nervous action of the over-taxed brain, restores grey hair to its original color, stops its falling out at once, and keeps the head clean. Sold by all druggists, hair-dressers, and fancy goods dealers.
12 12 tuthsst SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D., N. Y.

THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 11, 1867.
The Directors have this day declared a dividend of SIXTY-NINE CENTS per share, as of July 1 last, payable on demand.
The dividend due to stockholders resident in this city, if not called for before the 20th instant, will be applied to payment of the amount demanded by the Receiver of Taxes for State Tax on account of value of their stock. JOHN HOCKLEY,
12 12 6t Cashier.

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 6, 1867.
The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of January next, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.
12 6 t 18 W. RUSHTON, JR., Cashier.

UNION NATIONAL BANK.—
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 12, 1867.
The Annual Election for Directors will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, January 14, 1868, between the hours of 10 A. M., and 3 P. M.
N. C. MUSSELMAN,
12 12 thstnim Cashier.

WIEGAND'S PATENT STEAM GENERATOR is cheap, compact, economical in use, and ABSOLUTELY SAFE FROM ANY POSSIBILITY OF EXPLOSION
Apply at the Office of SAMUEL WORK, N. E. corner of THIRD and DOCK Streets. 9 13 4p

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—HEARTBURN—When overflow of bile occurs and the functions of the stomach become deranged, a burning sensation is felt in the region of the stomach, and is popularly termed *Heartburn*. Holloway's Pills, by their immediate action on the liver, purify its secretions, cleanse the solvent fluids, and expel all acrid irritating matter from the stomach. Sold by all Druggists. 12 10 6t th s 3t

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TO LET,
Large Third-Story Room,
Well Lighted, with or without Power.
APPLY AT
11 6 tf NO. 108 SOUTH THIRD ST.

BOARDING.

FIRST-CLASS BOARDING.
Central location, No. 1121 GIRARD Street, west of Eleventh, above Chesnut street. A handsome second-story front room, unfurnished, new vacant.

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS ETC.
MRS. R. DILLON.
NOS. 323 AND 331 SOUTH STREET
Has all the novelties in FALL MILLINERY, for Ladies, Misses, and Children.
Also, Crapes, Silks, Ribbons, Velvets, Flowers, Feathers, Frames, etc. Milliners supplied. 8 16

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.
RETAIL AND WHOLESALE
CLOTH HOUSE.
WM. T. SNODGRASS & CO.,
NO. 34 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
Announce a fresh importation o
LADIES' VELVET CLOTHS,
FUR BEAVERS,
ASTRACHANS,
VELVETEENS,
CHINCHILLAS,
TUFTED BEAVERS,
ETC. ETC. ETC.
Also, a large and varied assortment of GOODS adapted for Men's and Boys' Wear. 11 19 1mrp

JAMES & LEE,
NO. 11 NORTH SECOND STREET,
SIGN OF THE GOLDEN LAMB,
HAVE JUST RECEIVED A LARGE AND SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
PANTALOON STUFFS,
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, WHICH WILL BE SOLD AT THE LOWEST PRICES,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. [8 24s

BROWN'S PATENT
COMBINED CARPET-STRETCHER AND TACK-DRIVER.
With this machine a lady can alone stretch and tack down at the same time her carpets as easily as to sweep them, saving back-aches, bruised fingers, temper, time, and money. It will stretch all kinds of carpets without the least damage, better, quicker, and easier than any other Stretcher made, and drive from 2 to 20-oz. tacks with or without leather heads is simple, easily worked, and will last a lifetime Agents wanted. Liberal terms given. It is a nice machine for ladies to sell. For Machines or Agencies call on or address
WILLIAM F. SCHEIBLE,
No. 8 THIRD Street,
27 1 tf Philadelphia.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & CO.
112 and 114 So. THIRD ST. PHILAD'A.
Dealers in all Government Securities,
OLD 5-20s WANTED
IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW
A LIBERAL DIFFERENCE ALLOWED.
Compound Interest Notes Wanted
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
Collections made. Stocks bought and sold on Commission.
Special business accommodations reserved for ladies. 9 26 3m

WE HAVE FOR SALE
THE
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
Central Pacific Railroad Company,
AT (95) NINETY-FIVE,
And Accrued Interest in Currency.
These Bonds are payable by law, principal and interest, in gold. Interest payable 1st of January and 1st of July.
We will take Governments in exchange, allowing the full market price.
We recommend them to investors as a first-class Security, and will give at all times the latest pamphlets and general information upon application to us
Having a full supply of these BONDS on hand, we are prepared to DELIVER THEM AT ONCE.
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THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE
Union Pacific Railroad Co.,
DUE JANUARY 1, 1868,
WILL BE PAID ON AND AFTER THAT DATE,
IN GOLD COIN,
FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX,
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12 10 3w JOHN J. CISCO, TREASURER

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E. M. NEEDLES & CO.,
N. W. Eleventh and Chesnut Streets,
Have opened a large lot of very superior
TABLE DAMASKS,
Which they offer at $1·25 and $1·50 per yard.
These goods are from forced sales by the Importers, and will be found superior in quality and style to the same class of goods usually sold in auction.
Also, a very cheap lot of LINEN SHEETINGS, reduced from $2 to $1·25, and from $2·25 to $1·50 per yard.
Also, 40 and 45-inch PILLOW LINEN, reduced from $1 to 75 cents, and from $1·15 to 87½ cents.
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REMOVED
To No. 134 DOCK Street,
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WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.
CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR PRESENTS.
LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.,
DIAMOND DEALERS AND JEWELLERS,
No. 802 CHESNUT Street,
Have on hand a large and beautiful assortment of
WATCHES,
DIAMONDS,
JEWELRY, AND
SILVER-WARE.
A large portion of our Stock is entirely new, made expressly for our
HOLIDAY SALES.
NEW GOODS CONTINUALLY RECEIVED.
Our Stock of WATCHES AND DIAMONDS is unusually large, and the prices as low, if not lower, than they can be purchased in this city.
BRIDAL PRESENTS in great variety. 12 11 tf

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.,
DIAMOND DEALERS AND JEWELLERS,
No. 802 CHESNUT STREET,
Would invite the attention of purchasers to their large stock of
GENTS' AND LADIES' WATCHES,
Just received, of the finest European makers.
Independent quarter, second, and self-winding, in gold and silver cases.
Also, AMERICAN WATCHES of all sizes.
Diamond Sets, Pins, Studs, Rings, etc.
Coral, Malachite, Garnet, and Etruscan Sets, in great variety. [8 12 4p
SOLID SILVERWARE of all kinds, including a large assortment suitable for Bridal Presents.

AMERICAN WATCHES.

W. W. CASSIDY, No. 12 South SECOND Street, Philadelphia, asks attention to his varied and extensive stock of GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES AND SILVER-WARE.
Customers may be assured that none but the best articles, at reasonable prices, will be sold at his store. A fine assortment of PLATED-WARE, constantly on hand.
Watches and Jewelry carefully repaired. All orders by mail promptly attended to. 11 16 stusbp

FINE WATCHES.
We keep always on hand an assortment of
LADIES' AND GENTS' "FINE WATCHES"
Of the best American and Foreign Makers, all warranted to give complete satisfaction, and at
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
FARR & BROTHER,
Importers of Watches, Jewelry, Musical Boxes, etc.
11 13smth[rp] No. 324 CHESNUT St., below Fourth.
Especial attention given to repairing Watches and Musical Boxes by FIRST-CLASS workmen.

C. RUSSELL & CO.,
No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
OFFER ONE OF THE LARGEST STOCKS OF
FINE FRENCH CLOCKS,
OF THEIR OWN IMPORTATION, IN THE CITY. 5 26 tf

AMERICAN WATCHES.
The best in the world, sold at Factory Prices BY
C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,
MANUFACTURERS OF WATCH CASES,
No. 13 South SIXTH Street.
8 8] *Manufactory, No. 22 S. FIFTH Street.*

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NO. 414 LOCUST STREET.
GEORGE SHARP
Patentee of the Ball and Cube patterns, manufactures every description of fine STERLING SILVERWARE, and offers for sale, wholesale and retail, a choice assortment of rich and beautiful goods of new styles at low prices. [9 26 3m
J. M. SHARP. A. ROBERTS.

FURS.
1867. FALL AND WINTER. 1867
FUR HOUSE,
(Established in 1818.)
The undersigned invite the special attention of the Ladies to their large stock of FURS, consisting of
Muffs, Tippets, Collars, Etc.
IN RUSSIAN SABLE,
HUDSON'S BAY SABLE,
MINK SABLE,
ROYAL ERMINE, CHINCHILLA, FITCH, ETC.
All of the LATEST STYLES, SUPERIOR FINISH and at reasonable prices.
Ladies in mourning will find handsome articles PERSIANNES and SIMIAS; the latter a most beautiful fur.
CARRIAGE ROBES, SLEIGH ROBES, and FOOT MUFFS, in great variety.
A. K. & F. K. WOMRATH,
9 11 4m NO. 417 ARCH STREET.
Will remove to our new Store, No. 1212 Chesnut street, about May 1, 1868.

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The subscriber having recently returned from Europe with an entirely new stock of
FURS
Of his own selection, would offer the same to his customers, made up in the latest styles, and at reduced prices, at his OLD ESTABLISHED STORE,
NO. 139 NORTH THIRD STREET,
10 26 2mrp] ABOVE ARCH.
JAMES REISKY.

LECTURES.—A NEW COURSE OF LECtures as being delivered at the New York Museum of Anatomy, embracing the subjects:—"How to live and what to live for—Youth, Maturity and old age—Manhood generally reviewed—The causes of indigestion, flatulence, and Nervous diseases accounted for—Marriage philosophically considered, etc. etc."
Pocket volumes containing these lectures will be forwarded to parties unable to attend on receipt of four stamps, by addressing "SECRETARY, New York Museum of Anatomy and Science, No. 618 BROADWAY, New York." 12 6 3m

LITERATURE.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

THE HUGUENOTS: THEIR SETTLEMENTS, CHURCHES, AND INDUSTRIES. By Samuel Smiles. With an Appendix on the Huguenots in America. Harper & Brothers, New York. Philadelphia Agents: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

The influence exercised by "the Huguenots" on the civilization and industrial resources of England has never been properly appreciated, or, rather, has never been set forth so that the general public could see the immense advantages which the influence of that persecuted race had upon all the arts of Great Britain. The philosopher and careful student have always seen the immediate effect which followed the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, but until now it has never been so very earnestly and fervently impressed upon their minds as to cause universal assent. This task is accomplished by the work before us. In it all that the Huguenots have done is recited in a clear and practical manner, which tends to convince the most skeptical. It shows to France how great the loss her greatness sustained by the indiscreet and murderous action of St. Bartholomew. As Chateaubriand, a fervent Catholic, confessed:—"The execrable day of St. Bartholomew only made martyrs. It gave philosophical ideas an advantage over religious ideas which they never have lost since."

While it placed religion in ridicule, it at the same time gave a blow to the progress of France far greater than all the battles she has lost. To it can be traced the general Catholic tendency of the French people and the infinite superiority of England over that country. It drove from her her best sons and made them children of another nation, and that nation her rival. The event is tersely described in the work before us, and gives so brief yet so clear an account of that event, which is the key to the whole work, that we make space for it here:—

Having thus led the reader up to the period at which the exodus of Protestants from the Low Countries took place, we return to France, where Catharine de Medicis was stealthily maturing her plans for stamping out heresy in the dominions of her son. The treaty of 1570 was still observed; the Protestants were allowed to worship God after their own forms, and France was slowly recovering from the wounds which she had received during the recent civil war. At this time Catharine de Medicis artfully contrived a marriage between her daughter Margaret and Henry of Bearn, King of Navarre, chief of all the Huguenots. Henry's mother, Jeanne d'Albret, and the Admiral Coligny, concurred in the union, in the hope that it would put an end to the feuds which existed between the rival religious parties. Pope Pius, however, refused to grant the necessary dispensation to enable the marriage to be celebrated according to the rites of the Roman Catholic Church; but the queen-mother got over this little difficulty by causing a dispensation to be forged in the Pope's name.

As Catharine de Medicis had anticipated, the heads of the Reformed party, regarding the marriage as an important step towards national reconciliation, resorted to Paris in large numbers to celebrate the event and grace the royal nuptials. Among those present were Admiral Coligny and his family. Some of the Huguenot chiefs were not without apprehensions for their personal safety, and even urged the Admiral to leave Paris. But he believed in the pretended friendship of the queen-mother and her son, and insisted on staying until the ceremony was over. The marriage was celebrated with great splendor in the cathedral church of Notre Dame, on the 18th of August, 1572—the principal members of the nobility, Protestant as well as Roman Catholic, being present on the occasion. It was followed by a succession of feasts and gayeties, in which the leaders of both parties alike participated, and the fears of the Huguenots were thus completely disarmed.

On the day after the marriage a secret council was held, at which it was determined to proclaim a general massacre of the Huguenots. The king was now willing to give 50,000 crowns for the head of Coligny. To earn the reward, one Maurevert lay in wait for the Admiral, on the 22d of August, in a house situated near the church of Saint Germain l'Auxerrois, between the Louvre and the Rue Bethisy. As the Admiral passed, Maurevert fired and wounded him in the hand. Coligny succeeded in reaching his hotel, where he was attended by Ambrose Pare, who performed upon him a painful operation. The king visited the wounded man at his hotel, professed the greatest horror at the dastardly act which had been attempted, and vowed vengeance against the assassin.

Meanwhile, the day fixed by the queen-mother for the general massacre of the Huguenots drew near. Between 2 and 3 in the morning of the 24th of August, 1572, as the king sat in his chamber with his mother and the Duke of Anjou, the great bell of the church of St. Auxerrois rang to early prayer. It was the arranged signal for the massacre to begin! Almost immediately after the first pistol-shot was heard. Three hundred of the Royal Guard, who had been held in readiness during the night, rushed out into the streets, shouting—"For God and the king." To distinguish themselves in the darkness they wore a white sash on their left arm, and a white cross in their hats.

Before leaving the palace, a party of the guard murdered the retinue of the young King of Navarre, then the guests of Charles IX in the Louvre. They had come in the train of their chief, to be present at the celebration of his marriage with the sister of the King of France. One by one they were called from their rooms, marched down unarmed into the quadrangle, where they were hewed down before the very eyes of their royal host. A more perfidious butchery is probably not to be found recorded in history.

At the same time, mischief was afoot throughout Paris. Le Charron, provost of the merchants, and Marcel, his ancient colleague, had mustered a large number of desperadoes, to whom respective quarters had been previously assigned, and they now hastened to enter upon their frightful morning's work. The Duke of Guise determined to anticipate all others in the murder of Coligny. Hastening to his hotel, the Duke's party burst in the outer door, and the Admiral was roused from his slumber by the shots fired at his followers in the court-yard below. He rose from his couch, and though scarcely able to stand, fled to an upper chamber. There he was followed by his assassins, who stabbed him to death as he stood leaning against the wall. His body was then thrown out of the window into the court yard. The Duke of Guise, who had been waiting impatiently below, hurried up to the corpse, and wiping the blood from the Admiral's face, said:—"I know him; 'tis he." Then, spurning the body with his foot, he called out to his followers—"Courage, comrades, we have begun well; now for the rest; the king commands it." They then rushed out again into the street.

Firing was now heard in every quarter throughout Paris. The houses of the Huguenots, which had long been marked, were broken into, and men, women, and children were sabred or shot down. It was of no use trying to fly. The fugitives were slaughtered in the streets. The king himself seized his arquebus, and securely fired upon his subjects from the window of the Louvre. For three days the massacre continued. Corpses blocked the doorways; mutilated bodies lay in every lane and passage; and thousands were cast into the Seine, then swollen by the flood. At length, on the fourth day, when the fury of the assassins had become satiated, and the Huguenots were for the most part slain, a dead silence fell upon the streets of Paris.

The dreadful events at the capital were almost immediately followed by similar deeds all over France. From fifteen to eighteen hundred persons were killed at Lyons, and the dwellers on the Rhone below that city were horrified by the sight of the dead bodies floating down the river. Six hundred were killed at Rouen, and many more at Dieppe and Havre. The numbers killed during the massacre throughout France have been variously estimated. Sully says 70,000 were slain, though other writers estimate the victims at 100,000.

Catharine de Medici's wrote in triumph to Alva, to Philip II, and to the Pope, of the results of the three days' dreadful work in Paris. When Philip heard of the massacre, he is said to have laughed for the first and only time in his life. Rome was thrown into a delirium of joy at the news. The cannon were fired at St. Angelo; Gregory XIII and his cardinals went in procession from sanctuary to sanctuary to give God thanks for the massacre. The subject was ordered to be painted, and a medal was struck, with the Pope's image on one side, and the destroying angel on the other immolating the Huguenots. Cardinal Orsini was despatched on a special mission to Paris to congratulate the king; and on his passage through Lyons, the assasins of the Huguenots there, the blood on their hands scarce dry, knelt before the holy man in the cathedral and received his blessing. At Paris, the triumphant clergy celebrated the massacre by a public procession; they determined to consecrate to it an annual jubilee on the day of St. Bartholomew; and they too had a medal struck in commemoration of the event, bearing the legend, "Piety has awakened justice!"

As for the wretched young King of France, the terrible crime to which he had been a party weighed upon his mind to the last moment of his life. The recollection of the scenes of the massacre constantly haunted him, and he became restless, haggard, and miserable. He saw his murdered guests sitting by his side at bed and at board. "Ambrose," said he to his confidential physician, "I know not what has happened to me these two or three days past, but I feel my mind and body as much at enmity with each other as if I was seized with a fever. Sleeping or waking, the murdered Huguenots seem ever present to my eyes, with ghastly faces, and weltering in blood. I wish the innocent and helpless had been spared." He died in tortures of mind impossible to be described—attended in his last moments, strange to say, by a Huguenot physician and a Huguenot nurse; one of the worst horrors that haunted him being that his own mother was causing his death by slow poisoning, an art in which he knew that great bad woman to be fearfully accomplished.

The massacre was followed by a flight of the persecuted sect, and their establishment in England. Their labors, churches, industries, wealth, religious fervor, and wonderfully beneficial influence on British society are all ably narrated, in a full but rather discursive manner. The appendix, which relates to America, contains the lives of some of the oldest Huguenot families and the names of some of their distinguished descendants. Among them we find Henry Laurens, John Bayard, Francis Manin, John Jay, and Elias Boudinot. The work is ably and well written. It devotes too much space to the effect on England, and leaves the wide field of the influence they exerted on the future of America open for some future historian of the power of religious enthusiasm.

THE EVIDENCES OF CHRISTIANITY IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY. By Rev. Albert Barnes, D. D. New York: Harper & Brothers. Philadelphia Agents: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

Mr. Barnes is already well known to the religious world as one of the ablest commentators and essayists of which the Church can boast. He is a deep student, clear thinker, and, in every respect, an able man. The present work is a publication of a series of lectures delivered by him as the Ely Professor in New York. They comprise a carefully prepared argument in favor of the necessity of a Divine Revelation, and are both interesting and convincing. The ground to be covered is a wide one. The field is not only of great magnitude, but also of great importance. A slovenly written or illogical work would do infinite harm. Mr. Barnes has appreciated this fact and devoted all his attention to the task. The result is a success. The work is handsomely published by Harper & Brothers, and is for sale by J. B. Lippincott & Co., of this city.

ITALIAN JOURNEY. By W. D. Howell. New York: Hurd & Houghton. Philadelphia Agents: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

It is but a few weeks since we took occasion to warmly commend Mr. Howell's first work on Italy, "Venetian Life." The second descriptive narrative of what he saw while stationed diplomatically there maintains the pleasing reputation of the first. It is not a work of genius; in fact, it makes no such pretensions. It is an interesting and evidently truthful narrative of what he actually saw while in that country. He has a pleasant style, and by his descriptive powers frequently rises almost to eloquence. His narrative makes us familiar with the schools, churches, and all the local institutions of the land which he describes, and tells us much that is new. It is written for American readers who have not visited that land of history, and by happy allusion to what we are daily accustomed to see, brings before us a much more vivid picture than any former writing could effect. It is, therefore, a publication worthy of the first rank.

HUMAN LIFE. CONSIDERED ESPECIALLY WITH REFERENCE TO ITS DURATION. By William Sweetser, M. D. New York: G. P. Putnam & Son. Philadelphia Agent: G. W. Pitcher, No. 588 Chesnut street.

The work before us of Dr. Sweetser is a curious one, and richly merits attention. The theory it supports is not a rare one, but to it he adds a number of interesting facts. The longevity of the various kinds of beasts and of men is considered at length, and many instances cited to prove that no special class of laborers are exempt from early graves, nor are any specially ordained to them. It is generally supposed that intellectual labor tends to a short life. In connection with this the Doctor gives us some curious instances:—

"The mind, like the body, demands exercise. Mental inactivity, as society is at present constituted, leads to irksomeness of life, and a host of mental and their consecutive bodily ills. Scientific pursuits, and especially those concerned in nature's works, ever serve to tranquilize and satisfy the mind, and thus diffuse a whol some influence throughout the living organization.

"The histories of men whose labors were in the field of intellect—of those distinguished for their learning and zeal for knowledge, if their general habits were guided by wisdom—will show them, as a class, to be what we regard as long-lived. Indeed, philosophers have at all times been distinguished for the length of their lives. Not that we find among them any example of extraordinary longevity, such as previously stated, belonging more especially to the working classes, yet many will be found to have lived to eighty, ninety, and some even to a hundred years, which are now accounted as great ages.

"In corroboration of the foregoing statements, I will enumerate a few examples of well-known modern sages who have reached eighty or more years. Harvey, the discoverer of the circulation of the blood, and a voluminous writer, lived to be eighty-one; Heberden, a distinguished medical author, attained the age of ninety-two; Pinel, Hoffman, and Leuwenhoeck, medical authors of distinction, the first, eighty-four, the second, eighty three, the third, ninety-one; Sir Edward Coke lived to be eighty-four; Jeremy Bentham and Sir Isaac Newton, to eighty-five; Fontanelle reached a hundred; Blumenbach, the eminent German naturalist, died at eighty-eight; Dr. Olbers, the celebrated astronomer of Bremen, in his eighty-first year; Buffon at eighty-one; Kant at eighty; Halley, the well-known astronomer, lived to be eighty-six, and Herschel to be eighty-four, and Humboldt to be ninety. Sir David Brewster, of more than eighty years, is still engaged in his scientific labors. Lord Brougham in his eighty-ninth year.

"There are forty members of the French Academy, comprising the most eminent scientific and literary men of the empire. The following are the reported ages of some of the most prominent of its members, at the date of August, 1865. The oldest member, M. Viennet, in his eighty-eighth year; M. de Segur, the next, eighty-five; M. de Barante, eighty-three; M. Dupin, eighty-two; M. Lebrun, eighty; M. Guizot, seventy-eight; Duc de Broglie, seventy-six; M. Villemain, M. de Lamartine, M. Empis, and M. Berryer, each seventy-five; M. de Paugerville and M. Cousin, seventy-three; M. Patni, seventy-two; and M. Flourens, seventy-one.

"Many of the ancient sages are recorded as living to great ages. We are told, on ancient classical authority, that Epimenides, an epic poet of Crete, is supposed to have lived two hundred and eighty years. Such accounts, however, are to be received but as fabulous. I shall only cite such as are derived from credible authority.

"Strabo, a voluminous ancient writer, began his great work on geography when in his eighty-third year. Thucydides, the Greek historian, and Solon, the famous lawgiver of Athens, lived to the age of eighty. Plato to eighty-one. Xenophon, the Greek historian, reached his ninetieth year. Galen, a voluminous writer, recorded to have written no less than three hundred volumes, is also said to have attained his ninetieth year, though there is not an entire agreement in regard to his age. Sophocles, the celebrated tragic poet of Athens, died in his ninety-fifth year. Zeno, the founder of the sect of the Stoics, died at ninety-eight, and Hippocrates in his ninety-ninth year. We have it also on historical record that Xenophanes, an eminent Greek writer, died at a hundred, and Democritus, the laughing philosopher, at a hundred and nine. These sages, even with the allowance that their ages asstated may not in every instance be fully authenticated doubtless all lived to be very old Many other examples of great ages attained by the ancient philosophers may be found recorded, but enough have been cited for my present purpose."

The work abounds in other curious statistics, which naturally lead us to commend it. It gives much sound advice, and is altogether a practical work of real value, as well as a carefully compiled treatise on a comparatively abstruse subject.

ONE WIFE TOO MANY. By Edward Hopper. New York: Hurd & Houghton. Philadelphia Agent: Duffield Ashmead.

The very amusing tale in verse before us deserves commendation. It is founded on the days when the Dutch settlers were the only citizens of Manhattan, and the scene is laid on the banks of the Tappan Zee. It treats of the good old days when cider was the only beverage, and 9 o'clock parties were considered an unheard-of dissipation. It tells us of their manners, customs, dress, language, in fact, of all that is required to picture them to us in their personal semblance of life. The story is happily told. The character of the clergyman and his vixen of a wife are well portrayed, while in many portions it rises to the ridiculous and admirably depicts the comic scenes to which he was subjected. It is told in rythmical verse, and by the constant and successful changing of the metre, the writer proves his aptness for versification. It is neatly issued, and has several etchings to serve as illustrations.

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2 10 12t No. 118 South SECOND Street.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
MICHAEL SHAFFER vs. JOHN GATCHELL.
Levari Facias. June Term, 1867. No. 768.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to distribute the fund arising from the sale under the above writ from the following described real estate, to wit:—All that certain lot or piece of ground situate on the south side of Coates street, at the distance of fifty-five feet ten inches and three-quarters of an inch eastward from the east side of Thirteenth street, in the late District of Spring Garden, now the Fourteenth Ward of the City of Philadelphia; containing in front or breadth on said Coates street eighteen feet, and extending southward between lines at right angles with said Coates street, in length or depth on the east line thereof sixty feet, and on the west line thereof forty-three feet to the head of a three-feet wide alley leading southward into Penn street, thence along the eastwardly side of said alley still southward seventeen feet; bounded northward by said Coates street, eastward by ground now or late of William Harman, southward by ground of Mary Brown, and westward partly by a certain two feet six inches wide alley leading northward into the said Coates street, partly by the back ends of Ann W. English and Nathan Stretch's Thirteenth street lots, and partly by said three-feet wide alley leading southward into said Penn street.

Will meet the parties interested for the purposes of his appointment at his Office, No. 123 S. FIFTH Street in the city of Philadelphia, TUESDAY, the 17th day of December, 1867, at 4 o'clock P. M., when and where all persons interested are required to make their claims, or be debarred from coming in upon said fund.

12 5 10t AMOS BRIGGS, Auditor.

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I have a large stock of every variety of

FURNITURE,

Which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of—

PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS.

WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.

PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH.

PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.

PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.

Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Bookcases, Mattresses, Lounges, etc. etc.

P. P. GUSTINE,

8 1 6m N. E. corner SECOND and RACE Streets.

ESTABLISHED 1795.

A. S. ROBINSON,

French Plate Looking-Glasses,

ENGRAVINGS, PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS, ETC

Manufacturer of all kinds of

LOOKING-GLASS, PORTRAIT, AND PICTURE FRAMES TO ORDER.

No. 910 CHESNUT STREET

THIRD DOOR ABOVE THE CONTINENTAL,

PHILADELPHIA. 3 15 3

SPECIAL NOTICE.

BALANCE OF IMPORTED FRENCH FURNITURE, SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS,

Closing out at Reduced Prices, at

MR. I. LUTZ'S FURNITURE STORE,

11 30 21t No. 121 South ELEVENTH Street.

COAL.

B. MIDDLETON & CO., DEALERS IN HARLEIGH LEHIGH and EAGLE VEIN COAL. Kept dry under cover. Prepared expressly for family use. Yard, No. 1223 WASHINGTON Avenue. Office, No. 214 WALNUT Street. 7 12

WILLIAM STILL'S COAL DEPOT, Nos 1216, 1218, and 1220 WASHINGTON Avenue. The best qualities of Coal, for domestic or steam use, furnished to any part of the city. 11 2 3m

HOOP SKIRTS.

628. WM. T. HOPKINS, 628.

MANUFACTURER OF FIRST QUALITY

HOOP SKIRTS,

FOR THE TRADE AND AT RETAIL.

NO. 628 ARCH STREET, BELOW SEVENTH, PHILADELPHIA.

Also dealer in full lines of low-priced New York and Eastern made Skirts.

All the new and desirable styles and sizes of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Hoop-skirts constantly on hand and made to order, embracing the largest and most varied assortment in the market, at very moderate prices.

Every lady should try "Our Own Make" of Hoop Skirts, as they have no equal.

Southern, Western, and near Trade buyers will find it to their interest to examine our goods.

Catalogues of styles, sizes, and prices sent to any address. 9 17 3m

REAL ESTATE SALES.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—ESTATE OF ANDREW BRODIE, deceased.—THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.—Pursuant to an order of the Orphans' Court for the city and county of Philadelphia, will be sold at public sale, on TUESDAY, December 24, 1867, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following described property, late of Andrew Brodie, deceased, viz.:—

No. 1—Dwelling, Seybert street, west of Seventeenth. All that lot of ground, with the two-story brick message thereon erected, situate on the north side of Seybert street, 15 feet 10 inches west of Seventeenth street, Twentieth Ward; containing in front on Seybert street 14 feet, and extending in depth northward 47 feet 8½ inches, to a 4-feet wide alley leading into Seventeenth street. Bounded north by said alley, east by other ground late of Christopher Binder, west by ground intended to be granted to Francis P. Murray, and south by Seybert street. Being the same premises which Christopher Binder and wife, by indenture dated November 3 1865, recorded in Deed Book L. R. B., No. 141, page 273, etc., granted and conveyed unto Ruth Brodie, wife of the said Andrew Brodie, deceased.

No. 2—Ground Rent of $24. All that yearly ground rent of $24, payable by Robert Taylor, his heirs and assigns, half-yearly, 1st January and July in every year, without deduction for taxes, etc., issuing out of all that lot of ground, with the three-story brick messuage thereon erected, situate on the westerly side of Amber street, 56 feet 6 inches north of Wood street, Nineteenth Ward; containing in front on Amber street 12 feet, and extending in depth 60 feet. Bounded N. partly by messuage and ground late of Michael Price, and partly by the rear end of a 3-feet wide alley running northwardly into Moore street; S. by another messuage and lot of ground of Michael Price; W. by ground of Casper Kunz. Being the same yearly ground rent which said Michael Price and wife, by endorsed deed dated Nov. 27, 1858, recorded in deed book —— No. —— page ——, etc., granted and assigned unto said Andrew Brodie in fee.

No. 3—Brick Dwelling, Hamilton street, west of Eighteenth. All that one full undivided moiety or half part of all that lot of ground, with the three-story brick messuage thereon erected, situate on the south side of Hamilton street, 273 feet 8 inches west of Eighteenth street, Fifteenth Ward, containing in front on Hamilton street 15 feet 10 inches, and extending in depth southward 87 feet 4 inches, to a 3 feet wide alley. Bounded N. by Hamilton street, S. by the said alley, E. by other ground now or late of William R. Paul, and W. by other ground now or late of Franklin S. Seitzinger. Being the same premises which Franklin S. Seitzinger, by indenture dated September 1, 1864, recorded in Deed Book L. R. B., No. 65, page 351, etc., granted and conveyed unto said Andrew Brodie and Francis P. Murray in fee, as tenants in common, subject to a mortgage debt of $1500.

No. 4—Brick Dwelling, Franklin street, above Oxford. All that lot of ground, with the three-story brick messuage thereon erected, situate on the west side of Franklin street, Twentieth Ward, commencing 251 feet north of Oxford street; containing in front on Franklin street 34 feet, and extending in depth 100 feet to Bilyea street. Bounded north by ground now or late of Naibro Frazier, south by ground now or late of Francis Black, east by Franklin street, and west by Bilyea street. Being the same premises which Samuel Chubb, Jr., by indenture dated March 24, 1866, recorded in Deed Book L. R. B., No. 161, page 495, etc., granted and conveyed unto Ruth Brodie in fee. Subject to a yearly ground-rent of $63, and to the payment of a morigage debt of $4500, as therein mentioned.

No. 5—Ground rent of $81. All that ground rent of $81, payable by William Cobb, his heirs and assigns, half yearly 1st of January and July, without deduction of taxes, etc., issuing out of all that lot of ground situate on the east side of Franklin street, 68 feet north of Oxford street, Twentieth Ward; containing in front on Franklin street 18 feet, and extending in depth on the north line 63 feet 7¼ inches, and on the south line 63 feet 10¾ inches. Bounded North by ground granted to George M. Maharg on ground rent, S. by the rear ends of Oxford street lots, E. by ground now or late of William Albertson, and Charles, and W. by Franklin street. Being the same lot of ground which Andrew Brodie and Ruth, his wife, by indenture dated July 30, 1866, recorded in Deed Book L. R. B., No. 190, page 42, etc., granted and conveyed unto said William Cobb in fee. Reserving thereout unto the said Ruth the yearly ground rent.

No. 6—Dwelling, Oxford street, west of Franklin street. All that lot of ground, with the messuage thereon erected, situate on the north side of Oxford street 83 feet west side of Franklin street, Twentieth Ward; containing in front on Oxford street 17 feet, and extending in depth northward 65 feet. Being the same premises which Lizzie Brodie, by indenture dated May 30, 1868, recorded in deed book L. R. B., No. 200, page 9, etc., granted and conveyed unto Ruth Brodie in fee.

Subject to a yearly ground rent of $29 75.

By the Court,

E. A. MERRICK, Clerk O. C.

WILLIAM BRODIE, Administrator.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.

12 4 14 21 35 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

RAILROAD LINES.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD COMPANY.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

ADDITIONAL LINES AND CHANGE OF TIME OF DEPARTURE FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF,

COMMENCING DECEMBER 16,

On and after MONDAY, December 16th, an additional Through New York Express Line will leave Walnut Street wharf at 5:30 P. M., for New York, via Camden and Jersey City.

Returning—will leave New York from foot of Cortland Street, at 7:00 A. M., arriving at Walnut Street wharf.

THE THROUGH NEW YORK LINE,

Now leaving Walnut Street wharf at 2:00 P. M. will be discontinued as a New York Line, and will run to South Amboy only.

Returning—From South Amboy at 7:45 A. M. for Philadelphia. The Line now leaving New York at 6:00 A. M. for Philadelphia, will be discontinued after December 14th.

THE THROUGH LINE,

Now leaving New York, Pier No. 1 North River for Philadelphia, at 2:00 P. M. will leave at 4:00 P. M., via Amboy and Camden, and the Through Line now leaving New York from the foot of Cortland Street for Philadelphia at 4:30 P. M. will leave at 4:00 P. M. via Jersey City and Camden.

THE EMIGRANT LINE now leaving Walnut Street wharf at 5:00 P. M., will leave at 6:00 P. M. for New York.

THE WAY LINE now leaving Walnut Street wharf at 5:00 P. M., will leave at 4:30 P. M. for Bordentown and intermediate Stations. The 11:30 P. M. Way Line will run to Burlington and intermediate Stations only.

Returning—Will leave Burlington at 7:00 A. M.

ALL OTHER LINES WILL RUN AS USUAL.

12 12 4t W. H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.

WAY LINES DISCONTINUED.

The Line now leaving Kensington Depot at 7:30 A. M. for Cornwells, and the line leaving Cornwells at 12 M. for Kensington Depot, will be discontinued after SATURDAY, December 14.

On and after MONDAY, December 16, the 8 A. M. (Bel. Del.) Line from Kensington Depot, will stop at all the principal stations between Philadelphia and Trenton.

The Line leaving at 10:15 A. M. will run to Bristol only. Returning, will leave Bristol for Philadelphia at 2:45 P. M.

12 12 4t W. H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY.

WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

ADDITIONAL LINE AT 12 NIGHT.

On and after MONDAY, December 16, 1867, an additional through New York Line will leave West Philadelphia Depot at 12 (night) for New York via Connecting Railway, stopping at all the principal stations.

KENSINGTON DEPOT.

NEW YORK LINES DISCONTINUED.

The Lines now leaving Kensington Depot at 4:30 P. M., and 12 (night) for New York, and the 7 A. M. and 12 (night) Lines from New York, arriving at Kensington Depot, will be discontinued after SATURDAY December 14.

12 12 4t W. H. GATZMER, Agent.

AUCTION SALES.

M'CLELLAND & CO.
(Successors to Philip Ford & Co.),
AUCTIONEERS, No. 508 MARKET Street.

SALE OF 1500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, BROGANS, ETC.
On Monday Morning,

Dec. 16, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell, by catalogue, for cash, 1500 cases Men's, Boys', and Youths' Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Balmorals, etc.

Also, Women's, Misses', and Children's wear, to which the early attention of the trade is called. [12 13 3t

SALE OF 1600 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC, ETC.
On Thursday Morning,

December 19, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell, by catalogue, for cash, 1600 cases men's, boys', and youths' boots, shoes, brogans, balmorals, etc.; also, women's, misses', and children's wear, to which the early attention of the trade is called. [12 14 6t

JOHN B. MYERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS
Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street.

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, TRAVELLING BAGS, ETC.
On Tuesday Morning,

December 17, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit 1500 packages boots, shoes, brogans, etc. [12 11 9t

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
On four months' credit.
On Thursday Morning,

Dec. 19, at 10 o'clock, embracing about 900 packages and lots of staple and fancy articles. [12 13 5t

LARGE POSITIVE CLOSING SALE OF CARPETINGS, ETC.
On Friday morning,

December 20, at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings. [12 14 5t

J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, AUCTIONEERS
No. 508 WALNUT Street,

Hold Regular Sales of
REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, AND SECURITIES AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE.
Handbills of each property issued separately.
1000 catalogues published and circulated, containing full descriptions of property to be sold, as also a partial list of property contained in our Real Estate Register, and offered at private sale.
Sales advertised daily in all the daily newspapers.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH Street,

BANK AND OTHER STOCKS.
On Tuesday, Dec. 17,
At 12 o'clock, noon, at the Philadelphia Exchange.
Executors' Sale.
36 shares Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank.
Trustees' Sale.
39 shares Commercial National Bank.
7 shares Southwark National Bank.
For other accounts:—
200 shares Union Canal (preferred).
27 shares Second and Third Streets Passenger Railway Company.
50 shares Delaware Mutual Insurance Company.
79 shares Phœnix Insurance Company.
150 shares Penna. Salt Manufacturing Co.; par $50.]
REAL ESTATE SALE, DEC. 17,
Orphans' Court Sale—Estate of Louis Wain, deceased,—LOT OF LAND, 6 ACRES, Frankford, Twenty-third Ward.
Same Estate—LOT, Trenton avenue and Church street, Frankford, Twenty-third Ward.
Sale by Order of Heirs and Trustees—Estate of David Bacon, deceased,—LARGE LOT and 2 THREE-STORY BRICK DWELLINGS, Vine street, west of Twentieth street, extending through to Reeves street.
2 THREE-STORY BRICK DWELLINGS, Nos. 2023 and 2025 Rittenhouse street, between Spruce and Locust, with four Three-story Brick Dwellings in the rear on Stewart street.
Executors' Peremptory Sale—Estate of Harriet Protasco, deceased.—THREE-STORY BRICK DWELLING, No. 984 N. Sixth street.
Very Valuable Business Stand—MODERN THREE STORY BRICK STORE and DWELLING, No. 346 S. Second street, north of Pine street, adjoining the Sixth National Bank.
MODERN FOUR-STORY BRICK RESIDENCE, No. 1308 Pine street. Has all the modern conveniences.
HANDSOME MODERN FOUR-STORY BRICK RESIDENCE, No. 422 S. Broad street, north of Lombard street.
VERY VALUABLE BUSINESS STAND, No. 231 Dock street, between Second and Third.
Business Stand—THREE-STORY BRICK STORE and DWELLING, No. 2204 Market street.
Peremptory Sale—THREE-STORY BRICK DWELLING, No. 838 Capital street, below Parrish street, west of Twenty-first, with a two-story Brick Cottage in the rear, on Corinthian avenue.
Peremptory Sale—THREE-STORY BRICK DWELLING, No. 2121 Sharswood street, above Girard College, with a two-story Brick Cottage in the rear on Wright street.
VERY DESIRABLE COUNTRY SEAT, 2¼ ACRES, south side Fisher's lane, within one square of the Station on the North Pennsylvania Railroad.
Peremptory Sale—For Account of Whom it May Concern—A VALUABLE PATENT.
Canal gues now ready,

Public Sale on the Premises.
HORSES, COLTS, CATTLE, STEAM TUBULAR BOILERS, OAK POSTS, SUPER PHOSPHATE, SUGAR MOULDS, POTS, SCRAP IRON, ETC,
On Saturday afternoon.

Dec. 14, at 2 o'clock precisely, will be sold at public sale, at the residence of A. M. Eastwick, Esq., Darby road, below Gray's Ferry. [12 10 5t

SUPERIOR WALNUT FURNITURE, CHICKERING 7-OCTAVE PIANO, VELVET AND BRUSSELS CARPETS, MATTRESSES, ETC.
On Monday Morning,

16th instant, at 10 o'clock, by catalogue, at No. 3419 Hamilton street, corner of Thirty-fifth, Mantua, the entire superior walnut parlor, dining-room, and chamber furniture, [12 11 4t

PEREMPTORY SALE—ON ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.
VALUABLE PATENT.

On TUESDAY, December 17, 1867, at 12 o'clock, Noon, will be sold, at Public

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL NOTES.

THE ITALIAN OPERA will make its first appearance in our midst next Monday evening, at the Academy of Music, under the management of Max Strakosch. Madame Anna De La Grange, soprano; Miss Adelaide Phillips, contralto; Signor Brignoli, tenor; Signor Susini, basso; and Signor Randoli, baritone, are the leading attractions, while the chorus is said to be one of the most efficient ever brought together in this country. The season will be limited to five nights and a matinee, with the following *repertoire* in order:—*Il Trovatore*, *Norma*, *La Favorita*, *Don Giovanni*, and *Ernani*, in *Il Trovatore*, on Monday evening, Madame La Grange will appear as "Leonora," Miss Phillips as "Azucena," Signor Brignoli as "Manrico," and Signor Randoli as the "Count di Luna." This season, although so short, promises to be one of unusual brilliancy.

MR. KENNEDY'S SCOTCH SONGS.—Mr. Kennedy again appeared last evening at the Musical Fund Hall, in his characteristic rendition of the songs of Scotland. In London he acquired a very enviable reputation, but we do not hesitate to say that the press of that city did him nothing more than justice. His voice has great flexibility and sweetness, and his expression is as varying as every change of sentiment in the words he sings. While every *morceau* upon his programme was a gem within itself, his singing of the plaintive ballad of "The Land of the Leal" and Scott's stirring lay of "The MacGregors' Gathering" were deserving of especial mention. Those who were not present at the entertainment last evening should not neglect the last opportunity which this evening presents for hearing some of the finest ballad singing with which Philadelphia has ever been favored.

THE GERMAN DRAMA.—For the first time in years, Philadelphians will next week have an opportunity of witnessing the performance of a first-class German actress. Mad'lle Fanny Janauschek, in truth, has achieved a reputation second to that of no other tragedienne of any nationality now upon any stage, while she enjoys the rare favor of having an efficient support. She will make her first appearance in this city next week, at Chesnut Street Theatre, appearing every evening during the week, and on Saturday afternoon. The dramas selected for her short engagement are *Medea*, *Adrienne Lecouvreur*, *Deborah*, *Egmont*, *Emilia Galotti*, and *Mariclanne*.

THE HANLON BROTHERS, renowned as acrobats and aerialists throughout the world, will devote Christmas week to the entertainment of Philadelphia, appearing every night, commencing with Monday, December 23, at the Academy of Music. They have just returned to this country from Europe, bringing with them some of the most accomplished performers of the Old World.

HOMICIDES NEAR ALTON, ILL.

A Man and His Two Children Killed—The Man's Wife Badly Wounded—Assault on One of the Alleged Murderers.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 12.—Information was received in Alton last night of a horrid murder committed on Monday, ten miles north of that place, on the Chicago Railroad, by which one man and two of his children lost their lives. The family lived at Rinder's Switch, and on Monday two men with blackened faces, or negroes, entered the cabin and demanded money of the man. The latter endeavored to escape, when they shot him. Then they cut him dreadfully with an axe, and robbed the cabin of $100. The wife started for the neighbors to make an alarm, but the fiends assaulted her, and two of the children, trying to save their mother, were also struck with the axe. Subsequently the children died, though the wife is still alive.

An inquest was held on the bodies, and a verdict rendered according to the above facts. The name of the family was Pepys. The murdered man had just returned from St. Louis, where he had sold a load of produce, and it is supposed the murderers knew of the money being in his possession.

Efforts to discover the murderers of Pepys and his children have led to further particulars, and to the arrest of two suspected parties in this city. Constable Byrnes, of Madison county, informs us that one of the parties suspected was apprehended this morning and lodged at Third Station House. He is a mulatto, named Joseph Marshall. His right eye is completely blinded, or punched out. His companion in murder is described as a tall, muscular mulatto. He has not been found yet, and probably did not come to this city. The two negroes were seen around the farmer's premises on Friday, Saturday, and Sunday. They visited the house on Saturday evening, and requested the privilege of remaining all night; but the farmer had not accommodations for them, and after giving them material to start a fire, they left for the purpose of camping out. On Sunday evening they returned and perpetrated the murder.

Mr. Pepys had been sick for twelve days with an attack of dysentery, and was in the act of repairing to the out-house, when the attack was made upon him by one of the negroes, who, with an axe, after felling Pepys to the ground, mashed in his skull. The assassin then entered the house, leaving his victim, as he supposed, dead. The wounded man, however, summoned enough vitality to crawl into the house, and died in a few minutes upon the floor.

The wife and two children were soon stricken down by the accomplice within doors, and then the murderers, after securing the small amount of plunder which the farmer's poverty afforded them, fled from the locality.

Pepys was extremely poor, but bore the reputation of an honest, hard-working man, and his horrible death has awakened great excitement in the neighborhood.

The negro Marshall was delivered over to constable Byrnes by the Sergeant at the Third Station House this morning, and, after being handcuffed, was taken to the scene of the murder, in Madison county, where his examination will be held.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE LARGE FOUR-STORY BUILDING on the south side of Filbert street, above Seventh, owned and occupied by the College of Pharmacy. Apply to C. RICHARDSON, 12 14 3t* No. 206 S. FOURTH Street.

COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM FOR SALE.—Fifty or one hundred acres, Bristol Pike, above the Seven Mile Stone and near Tacony. Also, Factory and Dwellings to let. Inquire on premises, or to R. WHITAKER, No. 619 LOCUST Street. 12 14 2t*

FOR SALE—GOOD-WILL AND FIXtures of OLD LOG CABIN HOTEL, Wissahickon. 14*

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—
No. 1031 CHESNUT STREET.
MRS. M. A. BINDER
Has just received a beautiful assortment of PARIS DRESS DOLLS, in the latest costumes, at half price.
Large assortment of
FINE FANCY GOODS,
ELEGANT FRENCH SASH-HOLDERS FOR THE WAIST,
NEW STYLE JET, GILT, AND PEARL BANDS, FOR THE HAIR,
CORAL SETS AND NECKLACES,
STEEL AND JET JEWELRY,
ZEPHYR SLIPPERS, beautiful patterns,
ZEPHYR CUSHIONS, large variety,
GENTS' SMOKING CAPS, new style,
CIGAR CASES ETC., ETC.
CHOICE LOT OF POINT APPLIQUE TIDIES.
DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS,
SATINS, GIMPS, ORNAMENTS,
BUGLE TRIMMINGS, BUTTONS,
Point Applique, Cluny, Valenciennes, Blond, Thread, and Guipure Laces,
Real Pointe Sets, Collars, Barbes, Handkerchiefs, etc. etc.
Puffed Waists, Sleeves, and Square-neck Spencers,
Crape Trimmings, Fancy Jet Collars, and Belts,
VELVETS, in choice shades,
BLACK VELVETS, all widths,
HOOP SKIRTS AND FRENCH CORSETS,
PAPER PATTERNS FOR LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S DRESSES,
PERFECT SYSTEM OF DRESS CUTTING TAUGHT.
PARISIAN DRESS and CLOAK MAKING,
Ladies' Dresses made in Twenty Hours. [1 23 s6t
The moderate prices and excellent workmanship recommend it to ladies and strangers generally.

CHOICE FINE CONFECTIONS,
Put up in Neat Boxes suitable for Presents,
HAINES & LEEDS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
CHOICE FINE CONFECTIONS,
No. 906 MARKET Street,
ALSO, A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF FRENCH FANCY BOXES AND GLACED FRUITS. 12 11 6t 25

NEW ENGRAVINGS!
JAMES S. EARLE & SONS
BEG TO CALL ATTENTION
TO THE OPENING
OF THEIR IMMENSE
FALL IMPORTATIONS
OF
Engravings,
Chromo-Lithographs,
Photographs,
AND OBJECTS OF ART.

The annexed list contains the Subjects and Artists names of a few of the most prominent:—

THE MESSENGER OF LOVE,	Compte Calix.
THE LAST ROSE OF SUMMER,	do.
SOLITUDE,	Buehler.
LA PECHERESSE,	do.
JEANNE QUI RIT,	Lobrachon.
JEANNE QUI PLEURE,	do.
LITTLE MODEL,	E. Frere.
ROMEO AND JULIET,	Jalabert.
PEACE AND WAR,	Gustave Dore.
SCHILLER BEFORE WEIMAR,	Ender.
SHAKESPEARE BEFORE ELIZABETH,	do.
CHRIST WALKING ON THE SEA,	Jalabert.
THE SPARROW OF LESBIA,	Mazerolles.
REMBRANDT'S ANATOMICAL LESSON,	Bischoff.
THE SLAVE SALE,	Gerome.
FELLAH WOMAN,	Landelle.
ARMENIAN WOMAN,	do.
ANDROMEDA,	Beaumont.
POMPEIAN INTERIORS,	Coomans.
LESBIA (head),	Baxter.
ON THE ARNO,	Rowbotham.
DUNDERAWE,	do.
BAVARIAN MOUNTAINS,	Zimmerman.
LOCH TAY,	Richardson.
LOCH RAUNACH,	do.
CHANGING PASTURES,	Shulders.
MISS LILY'S CARRIAGE,	Haytter.
GRANDMOTHER'S TREASURES,	O'Neil.
JOY AND ANXIETY,	Carrack.
THE GOOD SHEPHERD,	Dobson.
THE LOST PIECE OF MONEY,	Millais.
RESCUED,	Ansdell.
CHANGING PASTURE,	Rosa Bonheur
THE OFFER AND ACCEPTED,	Thos. Faed.
THE BIRTHDAY PRESENT,	Hannah.
THE SUNSHINE OF LIFE,	Hicks.
HOME TREASURES,	Smith.
MARKET MORNING,	Herring.
THE SMITHY,	Herring.
AFTER WORK,	Thos. Faed.
CHRIST HEALING THE SICK,	Benj. West.
ISAAC WALTON,	Millais.
THE BOOK OF LIFE,	Pope.
MY FIRST SERMON,	Millais.
MY SECOND SERMON,	Millais.
LOVE'S MELANCHOLY,	C. Mayer.
RASPBERRIES,	W. M. Brown
THE BAPTISM, Chromo,	Castoldi.
MADONNA OF THE CHAIR, do.	Raphael.
ECCE HOMO, do.	Guido Reni.
MATER DOLOROSA, do.	Carlo Dolce.
THE DEAD CHRIST, do.	Milan Gallery.
MADONNA AND CHILD,	Milan Gallery.
STAR OF BETHLEHEM,	Portalis.

All the Standard ENGRAVINGS and CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS constantly in stock, and the prices of all very moderate.

JAMES S. EARLE & SONS,
No. 816 CHESNUT Street,
11 23eodim PHILADELPHIA.

JAMES E. CALDWELL & CO.,
MERCHANT JEWELERS,
No. 822 CHESNUT STREET,
ARE NOW OPENING
VIENNA FANCY GOODS,
PARIS FANCY GOODS,
DECORATED PORCELAINS,
FLOWER STANDS,
ENTIRELY NEW DESIGNS,
Mounted in Bronze, Gilt, and Carved Wood,
PARIS JET JEWELRY.
[10 15 tuthssmrp

VIENNESE SKATE BAGS,
THE GREAT CHRISTMAS
NOVELTY.
These Elegant Goods have been expressly designed for this
CHRISTMAS SALES,
AND ARE SOLD EXCLUSIVELY BY
BAILEY & CO.,
No. 819 CHESNUT Street,
10 2 thstu PHILADELPHIA.

GENTLEMEN'S WRAPPERS
GENTLEMEN'S WRAPPERS.
GENTLEMEN'S WRAPPERS.
GENTLEMEN'S WRAPPERS.
JOHN C. ARRISON,
NOS. 1 AND 3 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
Is now offering an elegant and extensive variety of
GENTLEMEN'S WRAPPERS,
SCARFS, TIES
MUFFLERS, GLOVES,
HANDKERCHIEFS, ETC.,
SUITABLE FOR
CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
Also, his usual assortment of MERINO, SILK, and WOOLLEN [1 22rp
UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS,

DRY GOODS.
FINE DRESS GOODS,
FROM THE LATE FORCED SALES.
One case superb quality GRANITE POPLINS, all colors, at 75 cents; are now selling at $1·25.
One case elegant EMPRESS CLOTH POPLINS, 75 cents; are now selling at $1·00.
One case LUPIN'S FRENCH MERINOES, very fine quality, $1·00.
One case FRENCH SILK POPLINS at $1·25; are now selling at $2.
One case very heavy FRENCH CORDED POPLINS, at $1·65; worth $2·25.
FANCY SILKS at great reduction.
Elegant heavy BLACK SILKS, $2·50, $2. Black Silks, best in the city.
FANCY DE LAINES, new styles, at 18½c.
J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,
N. W. corner EIGHTH and MARKET Sts.

LADIES' CLOAKINGS.
VELVET BEAVERS.
CHINCHILLA BEAVERS.
MOSCOW BEAVERS.
ANTRACHAN BEAVERS,
WHITE AND
SCARLET BEAVERS.
J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,
N. W. corner EIGHTH and MARKET Sts.

BLANKETS!
BLANKETS!
BLANKETS!
All-wool Blankets, $3 per pair.
All-wool Blankets, $4 per pair.
Large size Blankets, $5 per pair.
Very large Blankets, $7 per pair.
Elegant Premium Blankets, $8 per pair.
Elegant Gold Medal Blankets, $12 per pair.
ABOUT 200 PAIRS OF FINE LARGE BLANKETS, slightly soiled at the mill, will be sold very low.
We have unusual facilities for getting BLANKETS direct from manufacturers, and can offer them in larger assortment, and on better terms than any others in the retail trade.
J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,
NORTHWEST CORNER
EIGHTH AND MARKET STS.,
1 11smrp PHILADELPHIA.

MILLIKEN'S
LINEN STORE.
828 ARCH STREET.
HANDKERCHIEFS,
LADIES', GENTS', AND CHILDREN'S.
EMBROIDERED SHIRT BOSOMS.
FINE TABLE CLOTHS AND NAPKINS.
Immense Reduction in Prices.

GIRARD ROW.
E. M. NEEDLES & CO.
Will be prepared to offer for HOLIDAY PRESENTS [splendid assortments of
LACES, LACE GOODS,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
VEILS,
EMBROIDERIES, ETC.
AT PRICES TO INSURE SALES,
THEIR STOCK OF
HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS
Will be offered at the Lowest Rates.
Eleventh and Chesnut Streets,
Girard Row, Philadelphia.
No. 1107 CHESNUT Street. No. 1105 CHESNUT Street.

SPECIAL REDUCTION.
GEORGE FRYER,
No. 916 CHESNUT STREET,
Has still further REDUCED THE PRICES of his RICH DRESS GOODS AND SHAWLS, with a view of reducing the stock before January 1. Purchasers will do well to call, as the Goods are all SUPERIOR IN QUALITY, and will be sold MUCH LESS THAN COST.
Now is the time to buy a REAL INDIA SHAWL OR SCARF, for a Christmas Gift. The prices are lower, and they will be sold at prices that cannot fail to give satisfaction
GEORGE FRYER,
12 11 6t NO. 916 CHESNUT STREET.

212 NORTH EIGHTH ST. 212
LE MAISTRE & ROSS
Have just opened a large and choice lot of GOODS suitable FOR THE HOLIDAYS, such as
HANDKERCHIEFS for Ladies', Gents', and Children's wear, comprising Plain Linen, Hemmed Hemstitched, Embroidered, Colored Bordered Tucked, etc., much below regular rates.
REAL LACE HDKFS, from $2·25 up.
IMITATION " " 50 cents up.
LACE COLLARS from 25 cents up.
LACE TIDIES at a bargain.
LACE CURTAINS FROM AUCTION, $3·00 and $4·00 per pair. Also, CURTAIN LACE, very cheap.
4000 yards HAMBURG EDGINGS AND INSERTINGS, of elegant patterns. 12 3 1m

DRY GOODS.
MARKET
AND
NINTH.
COOPER & CONARD
CLOAKINGS STILL FURTHER REDUCED IN PRICE.
We have just added THIRTY-FIVE PIECES to our Stock, which, with what we had, makes it most magnificent, and have all marked down to such low prices that they represent
GOLD VALUE.
BLACK CHINCHILLAS.
BLACK VELOURS.
BLACK TRICOTS.
BLACK MOSCOWS.
BLACK DOESKINS.
BLACK CASTORS.
FANCY CLOAKINGS.
BLUE NORWALKS.
BROWN NORWALKS.
LIGHT NORWALKS.
WHITE NORWALKS.
PEARL CHINCHILLAS.
BROWN CHINCHILLAS.
LIGHT WHITNEYS.
FANCY VELOURS. [9 7 stuth

WARBURTON & SON,
No. 1004 CHESNUT Street,
OFFER TO LADIES AND THE TRADE,
CHOICE GOODS,
At Low Prices, to Meet the Depression in Business.

BONNET VELVETS,	BONNET RIBBONS,
PLUSHES,	SASH RIBBONS,
SATINS,	TRIMMING RIBBONS.
CORDED SILKS,	VELVET RIBBONS,
FOULT DE SOIES,	SATIN RIBBONS,
GRO DE NAPLES,	MANTUA RIBBONS.
MARCELLINE,	CRAPE RIBBONS,

BEST MAKES OF ENGLISH CRAPES, BLACK AND COLORED.
A LARGE AND CHOICE STOCK OF REAL LACE GOODS, IN

POINT,	MALTESE,
BRUSSELS,	THREAD,
VALENCIENNES,	REAL BLOND,
GUIMPURE,	CLUNY,

INSERTINGS TO MATCH.
TARLETANS, ILLUSIONS, AND FINE NETS, 2 yards wide, for Evening Dresses.
A SPLENDID STOCK OF HAMBURG EDGINGS AND INSERTINGS. BARGAINS.
THE FINEST AND NEWEST IMITATION LACE GOODS. [11 2 stuth
A large discount to the trade.

CHEAP DRY GOODS, CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS AND WINDOW SHADES.
V. E. ARCHAMBAULT,
S. E. Cor. Eleventh and Market Streets,
Will open this morning, from Auction,
Yard wide Electrotype Brussels Carpet only 50c.
Ingrain Carpets, wool filling, 40, 45 and 50c.
Ingrain Carpets, all wool, 62½, 75, 87, and $1.
English Tapestry Brussels Carpets, only $1·25.
Felt Cloth Carpets, yard and a half wide, $1 50.
Hemp and Rag Carpets, 31, 37½, 50, and 62c.
Floor Oil Cloths, all widths 45, 50, 62, and 75c.
Window Shades, gilt-borders, $1, $2, and $3.
Velvet Rugs Sheep skin and Cocoa Mats.
Table and Stair Oil Cloths.
Stair Druggets and Floor Cloths.
CHEAP BLANKETS AND COVERLETS.
All-wool Blankets, $4, $4, $5, $6, $7, and $10.
Silver grey and brown Blankets, $2 and $3.
Comfortables, $2: Coverlets, $4 and $5.
Cassimeres and Satinets, 50, 62, 75, and $1.
Flannels, all colors, 30, 40 and 50c.
Chinchilla and Whitney Cloakings, $2 to $4.
Wholesale and Retail Store, N. E. corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets. 12 4mwsatc

POPULAR PRICES FOR
DRY GOODS.
RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
727
CHESNUT STREET.
1 14 1J

USEFUL AND SERVICEABLE
FOR
CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
EVANS & PHIPPS,
TENTH and ARCH Streets,
Have just opened a magnificent lot of PLAIN and FANCY GOODS, suitable for
CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR PRESENTS.
DRESS GOODS AT PANIC PRICES.
One case all-wool, double-width PLAIDS, 37½c.
Fine and handsome French Plaids, extra cheap.
DELAINES, very pretty styles, 18¾c.
CALICOES, right good, for 7c. (old times).
FLANNELS, good quality, for 10c.
MUSLINS, best in the market, 8, 10, and 12½c.
CLOAKING CLOTHS, all styles, at low prices.
BALMORAL SKIRTS, elegant styles, $1 to $4.
CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES.
500 pieces Cassimeres, extra cheap, 75c to $1·50.
BLANKETS, BLANKETS.
At very low prices, from $1·50 to $12 per pair.
SHAWLS, ELEGANT SHAWLS.
A magnificent Broche Shawl for $30, worth $50. A large assortment from $6 to $12. Blanket Shawls at great bargains, only $3.
FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
Remember,
9 14stf] EVANS & PHIPPS,
N. W. Corner of TENTH and ARCH Streets,

DRY GOODS.
RICH LACE CURTAINS
AT AUCTION PRICES!
The subscribers have just received, from the late AUCTION SALES IN NEW YORK,
THREE HUNDRED PAIRS
OF
FRENCH LACE CURTAINS,
From the lowest to the highest quality, some of the RICHEST MADE.
ALSO,
NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS,
EMBROIDERED MUSLIN CURTAINS,
JACQUARD AND
MUSLIN DRAPERIES,
VESTIBULE CURTAINS,
IN GREAT VARIETY.
SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,
NO. 1008 CHESNUT STREET.

CHEAP LINEN GOODS.
SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,
NO. 1008 CHESNUT STREET,
Are now receiving from the recent
AUCTION SALES,
SOME VERY CHEAP LOTS OF
Barnsley Sheetings, Towels, Huckabacks, and Other Linen Goods,
To which they invite the attention of buyers, AS BEING NEARER TO OLD PRICES than anything they have been able to offer.

Blankets at Reduced Prices.
The subscribers are now prepared to offer the largest assortment to be found in the city of
Superior Quality Blankets,
All-wool and Extra Width, for Best Family Use.
ALSO,
CRIB AND CRADLE BLANKETS,
And a Full Line of MEDIUM BLANKETS, for Hotels, Public Institutions, etc.
SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,
House-Furnishing Dry Goods,
11 30 20t NO. 1008 CHESNUT ST.

113. EPSTEIN & HAINES, 113½.
NOS. 113 AND 113½ NORTH NINTH ST.,
ABOVE ARCH,
Open on Monday, from Cash Auction sales, at panic prices:—
1 case best American Calicoes, 10 to 12½c.
1 case best yard-wide Bleached Muslin, 12½c.
2 bales best yard-wide Unbleached Muslin, 12½c.
Lot Cotton and Wool Flannels, 18¾ to 31c.
Lot All-wool Flannels, 25 to 65c.
2 cases Canton Flannel, 12, 16, 18 to 25c.
100 dozen All-Linen Napkins, 75 cents a dozen.
2 cases Whittinsville Muslin, 12½c., old price.
Lot new style Delaine, 16c.
Lot of Ladies' Vests, great bargains.
Lot of Gents' Shirts and Drawers, 50 to 95c.
Lot of Dress Goods, reduced from 50 to 25c., cheap.
Lot of Shawls, from bankrupt sale, at old prices from 90 cents to $7·50.
Lot of 12-4 Counterpanes, $4·75, worth $8.
Lot 12-4 All-wool Blankets, low.
Lot of Cassimeres, 50c. to $1 15.
Paper Muslins, Cambrics, and Drilling, 12½c.
Lot of double-width All-wool Plaid Poplins, 68 cents, cost $1 25 to import.
All we ask is one call.
EPSTEIN & HAINES,
Nos. 113 and 113½ N. NINTH St., above Arch,
Price & Wood's Old Cheap Stand.
P. S.—10 pieces best Water-Proof, $1·15
10 dozen best Kid Gloves, $1 15.
12 14 smthsmtoset EPSTEIN & HAINES.

FANCY ARTICLES
FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS,
From Auction at Low Prices.
To close a large Stock rapidly, we have marked them AT VERY LOW PRICES.
Storekeepers, Fair Committees, and others are invited to an examination.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
NOS. 450, 452, AND 454 N. SECOND STREET,
12 14 3t ABOVE WILLOW

CLOAKS AND SACQUES.
Closing Out the Stock in our
Cloak and Dress Department.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
NOS. 450, 452, AND 454 N. SECOND STREET,
12 14 3t ABOVE WILLOW.

CLOAKINGS.
WE ARE DAILY RECEIVING THE NEWEST STYLES OF
LADIES' CLOAKINGS,
WHICH WE OFFER AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,
IN ADDITION TO A FULL LINE OF
FANCY CASSIMERES,
COATINGS,
AND GOODS GENERALLY ADAPTED TO
MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR.
MORRIS, CLOTHIER & LEWIS,
CLOTH JOBBERS,
8 24 6m NOS. 19 AND 21 S. FOURTH ST.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!
EVERY NEW STYLE.
HENRY IVENS, No. 23 S. NINTH St.
CLOAKS! CLOAKS!
THE CHEAPEST AND BEST.
HENRY IVENS, No. 23 S. NINTH St.
CLOAKS! CLOAKS!
126 1m HENRY IVENS, No. 23 S. NINTH

DRY GOODS.
HAMRICK & COLE,
WHITE MARBLE BUILDING,
No. 45 N. EIGHTH STREET.
FURTHER REDUCTION IN PRICES.
With a view to quickly reducing our large and well-assorted stock, we shall offer, from this date until January 1,
EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS IN
DRESS GOODS.
SILKS,
SHAWLS,
CLOTHS,
LYONS CLOAKING VELVETS,
VELVETEENS, ETC.
All-wool striped Poplin, reduced from $1·25 to 75c.
All-wool striped Poplin, reduced from $1·50 to 87c.
Very rich striped Poplin, $1·50, cost $2·25 to import.
Heavy Velvet Poplin, extra quality, reduced to $1·50.
Plain all-wool Poplin, 75c., worth $1.
Satin striped wool Poplin, 62c., worth $1.
All-wool figured Poplin, 62c., yard wide.
MOURNING GOODS.
Extra quality Biarritz opened to-day.
Another lot Alpaca Poplin at 50c., great bargains.
Alpaca Poplins at all prices, up to $1·50.
Mohairs, from 31c. upwards.
Fine all-wool Poplins, Merinoes, Delaines, etc.
ONE PRICE.
GOODS MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES.
HAMRICK & COLE,
12 14 2t NO. 45 N. EIGHTH STREET.

HOLIDAY GOODS!!
HAMRICK & COLE,
No. 45 North EIGHTH Street,
WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, 16TH INST.,
500 TOILET SETS.
ALSO, LARGE ASSORTMENT OF VASES.
TOILET SETS, $2·00, worth $3·00.
" $2·50, " $4·00.
" $4·00, " $6·00.
" $5·00, " $7·00.
" $6·00, " $8·00.
" $8·00, " $12·00.
VASES, from $3·00 per pair to $15·00. Great bargains.
RICH FANS.
Now open a very large assortment of FANS, our own importation, from low price to Fine Goods.
Writing Desks, Work Boxes, Pencil Boxes, Glove Boxes, etc etc.
TEN THOUSAND LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS FOR CHRISTMAS,
Embracing every variety and at the very LOWEST PRICES.
HAMRICK & COLE,
WHITE MARBLE BUILDING,
12 14 2t NO. 45 N. EIGHTH STREET.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS!
HOLIDAY PRESENTS!
PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. COR. EIGHTH AND FILBERT STS.
HAVE JUST OPENED
SEVERAL LOTS OF GOODS SUITABLE FOR PRESENTS.
Lace Handkerchiefs, 40, 50, 85, 87½, $1, $1·25, $1·50, and $2.
Ladies' Embroidered Handkerchiefs.
Ladies' Hem-stitch Handkerchiefs, all linen, 20, 25, 31, 40, 50, 60, 65, 69, 75c., $1.
Gents' Hem-stitch and Colored Border Handkerchiefs.
Boys' Colored Border Handkerchiefs, 12½c., all linen.
Misses' Hem-stitch Handkerchiefs, 15, 18, 20, and 25 cents.
Ladies' and Gents' Hosiery and Gloves.
Gents' Kid Gloves, Lined, best quality.
Ladies' and Misses' White and scarlet Cloth Gloves.
Gents' Neck Ties and Suspenders.
A large lot of Fancy Goods, Pencil Boxes, Glove Boxes, Work Boxes, Cigar Temples, Ink Stands, Match Boxes, Toilet Glasses, Toilet Sets, Watch Stands, 25, 50, 75c., $1, and $1·25.
1000 Albums, 25, 30, 50, 90c., and $1·25.
Portemonnaies, 13, 25, 28, 31, 35, 38, 45, 50, 65, 75, 85, 95, and $1.
1000 Velvet Purses, 28, 35, 40, 50, and 60 cents.
Berlin Wire Purses and Leather Purses very cheap.
Papier Mache Writing Desks and Work Boxes.
2000 boxes Ten-Pins, 5, 10, 12, and 15 cents.
Building Blocks and Tool Chests.
PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. Cor. EIGHTH and FILBERT.
N. B.—Gilt Stick Silk Fans for the Opera.
Handsome Ivory Stick Silk Fans, $1, $1·12, $1·25, $1·50, $1·62, $1·75, $1 87, $2, $2 25, $2 50, $3, $3 50, $4, and $4 50. 9 2 1smwtsJ

PRESENTS FOR THE HOLIDAYS
Still Further Reduction in Prices.
H. STEEL & SON,
Nos. 713 and 715 N. TENTH Street,
From this time until January 15, will close out the balance of their stock of
CHOICE DRESS GOODS AT STILL GREATER REDUCTION IN PRICES.
We have a large and choice assortment of
FINE BLACK SILKS,
FINE COLORED SILKS,
FINE WINTER DRESS SILKS,
FINE SHAWLS,
FINE ENGLISH BALMORAL SKIRTS,
FINE BLANKETS,
All of which we are selling from 20 to 30 per cent. and in some instances 50 per cent., less than cost of importation or manufacture. Persons buying Holiday Presents will do well to examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. 11

SPECIAL NOTICE.
WE CALL THE ATTENTION OF PURCHASERS OF DRY GOODS TO OUR VERY SUPERIOR STOCK OF GOODS, WHICH HAVE BEEN GREATLY REDUCED, MANY OF THEM TO LESS THAN ONE HALF THE COST OF IMPORTATION.
PLAIN, PLAID, AND STRIPED SILKS,
WOOL POPLINS, SILK POPLINS, ALPACA POPLINS,
MERINOS, ALL WOOL DELAINES, CASHMERES,
FLANNELS, OF ALL MAKES, IN VARIETY.
CLOTHS, CLOAKINGS, CASSIMERES, A FULL LINE.
LINENS, MUSLINS, BALMORAL SKIRTS, HOSIERY, AND GLOVES.
STOKES & WOOD,
NO. 702 ARCH STREET,
3 9 PHILADELPHIA.

J. CHAMBERS, No. 810 ARCH STREET.—HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—
—Pointe Lace Hdkfs.
—Pointe Lace Collars and Sets.
—Thread Lace Veils.
—Real Val. Hdkfs, from $2·50.
—Emb'd Hdkfs, bargains.
—Gents' Hdkfs, very cheap.
—Valenciene Sets, new designs.
—1000 Real Cluny Collars, at 50 cents.
—250 French Emb'd Sets, from 75 cents—about half the cost of importation. 12 13 1m